The Irish Times.

PRICE TWOPENCE. DUBLIN. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1923. VOL. LXV. NO. 20,804.

SPECIAL EXTRA

DANCE SEASON.

Evening Gowns, Dress Suits, Opera Cloaks, Slippers, etc., Dry Cleaned in a few days.

PRESCOTT'S, DYE WORKS, DUBLIN.

CORK. LIMERICK. (4)

Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 3 lines, 2/0 words, 2/6; each additional line of 7 words, 0d.
Irish Times 'Phone Numbers.—Dublin—6036 and 6037; Belfast—1787; London—Central 4350. Belfast Office—108 Royal Avenue; London Office—89 Fleet Street.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER STONEY—December 12, 1923, at Nutse Hanbidge's Private Nursing Home, Benmore, Tivoli tce., North, Kingstown, to the wife of Major R. B. Butler Stoney, a son.

DALTON—December 11, 1923, the wife of Major General Dalton, of a son.

DOWLER—November 18, 1923, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Dowler, Monasterevan, Co. Kildare, a son.

NORTON—December 10, 1923, at Foochow, S. China, to Rev. A. W. R. and Mrs. Norton, a son.

PAUL—December 8, 1923, at Military Headquarters, Waterford, to Commandant P. J. Paul, Clonmel (late of Waterford), and Mrs. Paul, a son (survived birth by three days only).

POLLARD—December 11, 1923, at Main st., Blonderry, the wife of T. H. Pollard, of a son.

SIMPSON—December 11, 1923, at his residence, Isabidge's Private Nursing Home, Benmore, Tivoli tce., North, Kingstown, to May Douglas, wife of E. R. Simpson, Australia, Sydney av., Blackrock, a daughter (Margaret Daphne).

MARRIAGES.

KNOTT and CAMPBELL—December 10, 1923, by special licence, at Brighton rd., Methodist Church, Dublin, by Rev. J. M. Alley, Frederick W. Knott, son of the late Thomas Knott and Mrs. Knott, Berrescik House, Killshandra, Co. Cavan, to Amelia Thirza (Amy), daughter of the late Henry Campbell, Cootehill, Co. Cavan.

MADDEN and VILLIERS—December 11, 1923, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Kilkenny, by the Rev. H. H. Madden, Incumbent of Killthmone (nephew of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. R. Madden (brother of the bridegroom), Rev. Joseph Douglas Madden, Rector of Killarney, Chancellor of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and Rural Dean, to Rosa, youngest daughter of the late Arthur Villiers, of Dublin, and Mrs. Villiers, Killarney.

SHEKLETON and COX—December 6, 1923, at Bills Parish Church, by the Rev. H. F. Woodhouse, M.A., B.D., William Alfred Shekleton, Kingscourt, to Irene (Renee), elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Cox, Billis, Co. Cavan.

DEATHS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this column will be found on Page 6.

BYERS—December 13, 1923, at 67 East st., Newtownards, Euphemia Henry, widow of James Byers. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing family. The remains of our dear mother will be removed for interment in the family burying ground, Movilla, to-day (Saturday) at 2.30 p.m.

CRONIN—December 9, 1923, at 21 High rd., East Finchley, London, Flora Mary, widow of late Doctor Cronin, Sligo, Co. Meath, aged 72. Deeply mourned by two devoted daughters and nine sons. R.I.P. Jesus, have mercy. Interred St. Pancras Cemetery, Finchley, 13th inst.

CULLINAN—December 13, 1923, at his residence, Carrolstown, Trim, Patrick Cullinan, aged 67 years. R.I.P. High Mass at 11.15 o'clock this (Saturday) morning at Trim Church. Funeral at 2 o'clock to Rective. No flowers, by request.

COURNEY—On Wednesday, December 12, 1923, at 21 Byron rd., Mill Hill, London, N.W., Elizabeth, dearly-loved wife of John J. de Courcy.

DODD—December 11, 1923, at Bournemouth, Hants, Alfred George Dodd, late of Cork. Funeral took place at Cork yesterday (Friday) on arrival of Fishguard boat.

NEALY—December 13, 1923, at her residence, Emerald Lodge, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin, Catherine Honoria, widow of the late John B. Nealy, R.I.P. Funeral from St. Alphonsus and Columba Church, Ballybrack, after 8.30 o'clock Requiem Mass, this (Saturday) morning for Glasnevin.

HYDE—December 12, 1923, at his residence, 13 Lower Wellington st., Dublin, William Hyde, senior. R.I.P. Funeral (private) from St. Joseph's Church, Berkley rd., after 10 o'clock Mass, this (Saturday) morning.

MILLER—December 13, 1923, at Myrtle Cottage, Dundrum, Bertie Miller, senior, a perfect peace. Funeral, 2 o'clock, to-day (Saturday) for Ballybrack.

PEARSON—December 13, 1923, at 1 Sidney place, Cork, Christiana Dorothea, dearly-loved wife of Professor G. Y. Pearson. Funeral strictly private.

PURDON—December 12, 1923, at 9 Sandymount Villas, Strand, Sandymount, Dublin, Edward Purdon, of Clonjon. Funeral this (Saturday) morning.

SHERRY—December 14, 1923, at his residence, 20 Upper Buckingham st., aged 86 years, Sir William Sherry, late of Dublin, Knight, beloved husband of the late Margaret Wills, and father of his daughters. R.I.P. Funeral from Pro-Cathedral on Monday, 17th inst., after 10 o'clock Mass, for Glasnevin. No flowers, by request.

SULLIVAN—Friday, December 14, 1923, at his residence, 44 Lansdowne rd., Ayla, Dublin, Daniel. Deeply regretted by his wife and children. R.I.P. Funeral private. No flowers.

IMPORTANT.—As announcements for this column, if posted on Saturday, cannot reach this office in time for Monday's paper, they should be sent by telegram.

MONTH'S MIND.

The Month's Mind of the late Canon Eaton, P.P., of Wicklow, will take place at St. Patrick's, Monkstown, on Tuesday, December 18th. Office and High Mass will begin at 11 a.m. R.I.P.

MAHER—Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of the soul of the late J. H. Maher, B.L., 9 Goldsmith tce., Bray, at the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Bray, Monday, 17th December, at 10 o'clock.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fanning, 206 North Circular rd., Dublin, return grateful thanks to the many kind friends who accorded such sympathy on the death of their dear child, and trust this announcement will be accepted as an acknowledgment.

IN MEMORIAM.

COMYN—First Anniversary—In sad and loving memory of Mary Comyn, beloved wife of James Comyn, Barrister-at-Law, of Beaufield, Stillorgan, who departed this life on December 14th, 1922, at a Private Nursing Home. Our Lady of Lourdes, intercede for her.

HALL—In loving memory of our dear Malcolm, who died 15th December, 1919.
Safely, safely gathered in;
No more sorrow, no more sin.
God has saved from weary strife.
In its dawn, this young, fresh life.
Inserted by his loving father, brother, and sister.

KELLY—In loving memory of George E. Kelly, who fell asleep 15th December, 1920, at Alameda, California.
On yonder fair and peaceful shore
We'll never say good-bye,
But dwell with Christ for evermore,
And never say good-bye.

KELLY—In loving memory of dear Martha, who fell asleep on 3rd January, 1920, at Ballydonagh House, Deigany.
Trusting Him while life shall last,
Trusting Him till earth be past;
Till within the "Golden wall,"
Trusting Jesus, that is all.

KELLY—Also of our dear father, who entered into rest 16th June, 1908, at Ballydonagh House, Deigany.
Asleep in Jesus, far from thee,
Thy kindred and their graves may lay
But thine is still a blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep.
Californian and Glasgow papers please copy.

McLEAN—In fond and loving memory of our dear Minn, who passed away at Ballykine, Conber, Co. Galway, 15th December, 1917. "But memory is cherished in our hearts."

SHIER—In loving memory of Joseph Shier, Prospect House, Barrgrane, Co. Limerick, who died December 16th, 1918. "At the golden hour of the sun and in the morning we shall remember him."

STUART—In loving memory of Evelyn S. Stuart. In sure and certain hope.

NICHOLS' Phone—276. FUNERAL AND CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT, Lombard street (Westland Row). Coffins, Hearses, and Every Requisite. Economy and Practicality.

FUNERAL REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WALLER, 49 and 50 DENZILLE STREET (Merrion square). SALOON MOTOR HEARSE. Private Mortuary. Phone—131. Wires—"Undertaker, Dublin."

MOTOR FUNERALS SUPPLIED. MILLER & CO., BRAY. MOTOR HEARSE. MOTOR AMBULANCE. Telegrams—Collier, Bray.

RAMSAY, Phones: 1180 D.B. 402. Patrons to H.M. the King. 50 NASSAU ST. WREATHS, Floral Designs. Telegrams: Visitors, Dublin. Nurseries, Ballsbridge.

WATSON'S WREATHS. Telegrams—"Quickness, Dublin." Nurseries, Blackrock. 31 NASSAU ST. WATSON'S.

SAY IT WITH FLOWERS. M. & G. JAMESON, FLORISTS. 21 NASSAU ST., DUBLIN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REGINALD GRAVES ARMSTRONG, Deceased. Persons having claims against the Estate of the above deceased are requested to send particulars of same, in writing, to Messrs. A. and E. GOUDSMIT, 25 Dame street, Dublin, Solicitors for the Executor.

RUGBY FOOTBALL. INTER-UNIVERSITY. CAMBRIDGE v. DUBLIN. AT LANSDOWNE ROAD ON THURSDAY, the 20th instant. Kick-off, 3.15 p.m. Admission, 2/6; School Boys and School Girls, 2/-; Grand Stand, reserved, 5/-; Uncovered Stand, unreserved, 3/6; Motor Cars, 15/-; Motor Cycles, 6d. Grand Stand Tickets obtainable at Messrs. Pim and Co., Grafton street; School Boys and School Girls at Messrs. Crotty and Co., Grafton street.

A BELFAST HOSPITAL "POUND-A-DAY-TO-BAT." Please Remember.

WANTED, Motor Salesman and Demonstrator for first-class Dublin firm; state salary required, and give references.—D 1548, this office.

RIDING LESSONS in Grounds near centre City. Horses for Riding Exercise. Terms on application to D 1539, this office.

KESILWORTH Bowling Club, Grosvenor square, Rathmines, having cut Last Sod on New Green To-day, 3 p.m. Members invited.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, for six or twelve months, to Investment, Fernbrake or Rathgar districts.—Rent about £12 per month. No family. Address "Z 3344, House," this office.

MISSIONARY Settlement for University Women.—Annual Sale To-day (Saturday), in Greig Memorial Hall, 4 Dawson st., from 2 to 6 o'clock.

DUBLIN PROPERTY MARKET. Auction Offices, Auction Column, Last Page. BATTERSBY and CO., Auctioneers, 39 Westmoreland street, Dublin.

X-RAY APPARATUS. AMONG the effects to be sold at 38 Merrion Square on THURSDAY NEXT are X-Ray Apparatus and Fluoro Screen, also an Operating Couch.—JAMES E. NORTH and CO., 110 Grafton street.

MESSRS. E. and H. REID and CO., Insurance Brokers, 114 Grafton street, Dublin, beg to advise their Clients that they have disposed of their Business to Mr. ARTHUR C. FREEMAN, formerly of the Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company.

"TAMILSE," the Tea for FLAVOUR. Packet 4d., 8d., and 1/0. Packets. Ask for it.

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"TEA" Powder and Tank, while you take a drink. How delicious is "CAPITAL" Tea.

PERCY—Don't worry about that coat. Send the suit to be cleaned by Dairy Dye Works, Dartry road, Dublin. They are top hole.

A SK your Grocer for and insist on getting ANNE LYNCH'S TEA.

BOYS will soon be coming home from school. Bring them to H. and J. SEALES (Boys' Department on 1st Floor for Suits, Overcoats, Shirts, etc. Prices are very moderate, and quality of goods in keeping with reputation. 26 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

GILLETTE RAZOR BLADES SHARPENED WHILE YOU WAIT, 1/- each.—BOOTH BROS., LTD., Stephen street, Dublin.

TULLAMORE.—The "Irish Times" the "Weekly Irish Times," and the "Irish Field" can be had immediately after the arrival of the trains from Mr. M. F. Corry, Harbour street.

SAFETY Razor Blades re-sharpened all makes 1/- doz., post extra.—Thompson, Cutler, Nassau street.

MONEY.—The Highest Advances to be obtained in Dublin on Jewellery, Silver Plate, Furniture, and valuable Chattels Property of every description at the First Class "Time Money Office," 85 MARLBOROUGH STREET, 85.

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BUTCHERS' Knives and Cleavers, Saw Gauges, Scales, Steels, etc., by David Rodger and Sons, Forge, Sheffield.

TWOPENCE Tax.—Stamp Tax: Returns, Statements, Accounts, Deeds, Claims Prepared.—Advice Free.—NEVIN and GRIFFIN, Experts (late of J. T. Wallace), 11, St. Andrew street, Dublin.

A LL Travelling Goods, Bags, Cases, Cases, Trunks, Fishing, Golf, Lawn Tennis, Football, Cricket, Toys.—William A. Moore, 7 Aston's quay, Dublin.

WONDERS OF WIRELESS.—A Special Course is being given to the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" readers, some of the pleasures in store for people in the Free State when the wireless period opens here.

EDUCATION.

MERCER'S SCHOOL, CASTLEKNOCK, CO. DUBLIN.

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CONTRACTS.

DUBLIN CORPORATION ELECTRICITY SUPPLY. TENDERS FOR CABLE DRUM CARRIAGE.

The Electricity and Public Lighting Committee invite Tenders for the Cable Drum Carriage. Form of specification and Tender Form and to be obtained from the City Electrical Engineer, First street, Dublin, on and after this (Saturday) day. Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Cable Carriage," to be addressed to the Chairman, Electricity and Public Lighting Committee, Fleet street Building, and to be lodged not later than 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 18th inst.

The Committee are not bound itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN J. MURPHY, Town Clerk Secretary.

12th December, 1923.

THE BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN People is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Last Edition of this every Saturday Morning. Price Twopence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE are Agents for Daimler, B.S.A., Clonbrd and Galloway Cars. Guaranteed.—JOHN HUTTON and SONS, LTD., Commercial rd.

SECOND-HAND WOLSELEY LANDAULETTE for Hydraulic Drive. On view at Grafton Motor Co., 45 Grafton street, Dublin.

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COMMER CARS can be depended upon. Concessionaires for Ireland.—Co. Wicklow Garage and Motor Touring Co., Main street, Bray.

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INVALID PORT	(RED SEAL)	56/-	PER DOZ. NETT CASH. CARRIAGE PAID CASES EXTRA.
OLD TAWNY PORT	(BLUE SEAL)	58/-	
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CLONTARF.

THE FATHER HICKEY MEMORIAL FUND.

SECOND LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Rev. J. Dempsey presents his best thanks for the following further subscriptions on above. The list is still open, and subscriptions may still be forwarded, and will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

M. J. Farrell, Ch. Acct.	£10 10 0
M. O'Connell, St. Lawrence road	10 10 0
T. Fleming, Bellgrove	5 5 0
Tramway Employés (Cloniarf Depot),	3 3 0
Mr. J. P. Cullen (second subscription)	3 3 0
A Friend	3 3 0
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Rev. M. Canon Walsh, P.P.	3 3 0
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Miss Kenny "Grace Dieu"	3 0 0
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M. Leahy, "Cabra Villas"	2 2 0
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Mr. Rombe	1 0 0
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F. Meehan ex-D.I.	1 0 0
Miss Byrne, Vernon terrace	1 0 0
Mrs. Ryan, "Clarville"	1 0 0
Tom Ryan, "Clarville"	1 0 0
Dr. Ignatius Ryan	1 0 0
Widow's Mite	0 10 0
Widow's Mite	0 5 0
Mr. Hoare	0 5 0
Mrs. Corbett, Hollybrook	5 0 0
J. Muldoon	1 0 0
Joseph Brady, Whitehall terrace	1 0 0

THE FATHER HICKEY MEMORIAL FUND.

The following were omitted from the first published list:—

M. Nally	£5	5	0
A. Friend	5	0	0
Michael Fagan, St. Lawrence road	5	0	0
J. Coleman	2	2	0
Rev. Hook (Diocesan Examiner)	1	1	0
William Griffith, Haddon road	1	0	0

CHEER UP!

Do not give way to despondency when you feel languid and in low spirits, with little or no inclination for either work or pleasure. For certain to your normal good health will be all the more speedy if you strive to be cheerful. Just as health presents cheerfulness so in turn does cheerfulness restore health. It is highly probable that your run-down condition is due to digestive derangement. This being the case the medicine you require is

BEECHAM'S PILLS

They strengthen the stomach, correct the action of the liver and restore the bowels to healthy regularity. A new access of vigour and a growing feeling of "fitness" follow the use of this great remedy. So whenever you have reason to think digestive disorders are at the bottom of your trouble take Beecham's Pills. They

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IRELAND'S WEEKLY SPORTING PAPER.—The "IRISH FIELD" published every Saturday, contains all the latest Racing News, Programmes and Selections. Also Special Articles and Reports on Football, Hunting, Coursing, Golf, Angling, Motoring, Boxing, etc. Official Organ of the Irish Kennel Club. All Newsagents. Price 2d. By post 12/- yearly, post free.

DIVERSION FOR THE WEEK-END will be found in solving the Picture Puzzle in the Christmas Number of the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Cash prizes for successful competitors. On sale to-day. Price 2d.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Large variety of Exclusive and Inexpensive Gifts in our LIBERTY BAZAAR. Sole Dublin Agents: PIM BROTHERS, LTD.

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GLOVES. Ladies' Lined Gloves, edged fur. From 15s. 9d. Men's Lined Gloves. From 12s. 6d. Fur-backed Gloves, in Nutria, Otter, Opossum, Beaver, etc. From 30s.

SCARVES. Silk Knitted. From 25s. Very smart Crepe Silk, 57s. 6d. Woollen in artistic designs, 22s. 6d. HANDKERCHIEFS, Silk. From 3s. 9d. Exclusive patterns, in Crepe. 7s. 6d. French designs; very chic. From 6s. 6d. Walking Sticks. From 5s. 6d. Ladies' "Chubby" Umbrellas. From 19s. 6d. Ties, in newest designs. From 2s. 6d. Silk Knitted. 7s. 6d. & 10s. 6d. Men's Silk Pyjamas, our own make, in attractive colourings. 50s. 6d.

SHIRTS. Ladies' Silk Shirts. 42s. Men's Mercerised Poplin Shirts, with one collar to match. From 16s. 6d. Pyjamas. From 19s. 6d. with one collar to match. Men's Dressing Gowns, in Silk. From 57s. 6d. and Cashmere. From 42s. Jumpers, Fair Isle designs; Golf Hose, and Cardigans, exclusive patterns. Trousers' Presses, various types. Ladies' Alpaca Jumpers and Coats. Men's Cardigans and Pullovers. From 22s. 6d. Trunks and lined Blouse Cases. From £2 15s. 6d. Attache Cases. from 18s. 6d. Leather Collar Boxes. from 7s. 6d. Fitted Writing Cases, Razor Outfits, Motoring Lunch Baskets.

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POCKET WALLETS. 2/6, 5/6, 7/6, 10/6, 14/6, 21/-, 27/6, 31/6.

LETTER SETS. 2/6, 3/6, 5/6, 7/6, 10/6, 14/6.

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MECANNO For Boys. 5/6, 8/-, 9/6, 12/-, 15/6, 20/-, 25/-, 30/-, 42/-, 63/-, 105/-, 168/-, 270/-.

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Real Raindeer Gloves, best make, lined throughout, splendidly sewn, tan and slate, hard wearing. Bargain Price ... 15/6

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Ladies Knitted All-Wool Ribbed Cardigan, Irish Manufacture, in Saxe, Fawn, Champ., Grey, Tan, Brown, Navy, White, Rust, Rose, Mole, and Black. Useful Gift ... 19/11

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Men's Knitted All Wool Waistcoats, serviceable, in Grey, Heather, Lovats ... 16/6 22/6

Also in Black for Clerical wear

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Choice Collection of Beautiful Sheeny White Irish Linen-finish Bedspreads, in fancy designs, handsomely embroidered; hard wearing and always appreciated as Gifts. Single Bed Size ... 21/-

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Very Handsome Embroidered Duchesse Sets. Per Set, 29/6, 5/11, 3/11, and ... 3/6

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Dainty Hemstitched and Embroidered Tea Cloths; 2 yards square; good lines finish. Price, each ... 3/11

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Fine Irish Linen Afternoon Tea Cloths, beautifully embroidered. Shamrock design, handsome crochet border, each neatly boxed, 1 yd. sq. ... 29/6

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Men's Artificial Silk Scarves, plain and coloured stripe designs, 17/6 to ... 5/11

Pure Silk Scarves in black, white, self and coloured stripes, 45/6 to ... 32/6

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In hand-printed designs, 6½d. each.

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In Artificial Silk, 45/- to ... 16/6

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Collar to match, 1/6. ... 22/6

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Sets of French Lingerie—Beautiful and Useful Gift, made of daintiest French Lawn, artistically hand-embroidered and trimmed real lace. Set of three garments, from 25/- to 47/11

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Children's Fancy Slippers, in designs, as sketch, can be used as Bootees. Colours: Child's to ... 2/6

Girls', 7 to 10, 3/11. 11 to 1, 5/6.

Ladies' Best Dress Slippers, 6 different designs, in Grey, Champ., Fawn, Navy, Black, Nigger, Tan, Nude, Wine, Mole, Champ., Nigger, Tan, Nude, Black. Acceptable Gift. ... 1/11

Ladies' Beautiful Slippers, real shapes, good strong soles, Bargain ... 7/11

Men's Brown Leather Travelling Slippers, packed in neat leather case. All sizes. ... 7/6

Ladies' Ditto ... 5/11

Ladies' Strong Felt Slippers, with felt and leather soles. Very comfy, 4/11. 2/11

3/11, and ...

Crackers and Sweets

Santa Claus, well packed with Sweets and Toys, each, 1/-, 2/6, 3/6, 2/6, 3/-, 3/6

1/-, 6d., to ... 3/6

Splendid Selection of Christmas Crackers, contains Head dress, Costumes, Snaps, Jewels, Toys, Jokes, Blowouts, Text Motto, 1/3, 2/6, 3/6

Grand Value Xmas Crackers, per box of 12, 1/- and ... 1/-

Dancing Crackers (Tatting Shoes), Powder Puffs, Mirrors, Carnival Streamers, Per box of 12 ... 5/-

Gift Boxes of Ladies' & Kiddies' Handkerchiefs

Handkerchief Gift Boxes, 1/6, 1/11, 2/11, and, 4/6.

Box of Novelty Designs in Embroidered Handkerchiefs ... 1/6

Six Dainty Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs in Boxes, containing 6 Price ... 6/11

Fancy Boxes of Ribbon, suitable for Lingerie, Pale Blue, Pink, White, Champagne and Mauve, flowered or plain. Per Box ... 4/6

Fancy Box of 3 Kiddies' Handkerchiefs, with Nursery Rhymes, from ... 1/3

Kiddies' Handkerchiefs, Nursery Rhymes, 2 in box ... 6½D

Dainty Linen Handkerchiefs, with 8 rows of drawn threadwork. Very Special. Each ... 5½D.

Box of Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, as illustration, 19/6, 7/11, 6/- ... 6/11

Gifts of Irish Linen Damasks, Hand Embd. Bedspreads

Choice Collection of Beautiful Sheeny White Irish Linen-finish Bedspreads, in fancy designs, handsomely embroidered; hard wearing and always appreciated as Gifts. Single Bed Size, 21/-

Double Bed Size, 28/6, 37/6, and ... 29/6

Very Handsome Embroidered Duchesse Sets. Per Set, 29/6, 5/11, 3/11, and ... 3/6

Variety of Designs in Doyleys and Table Centres, most acceptable Gifts. Lace Tenerife Doyleys, 9½d., 6½d., and 4½d. each. Table Centres, 1/11 and ... 1/-

Big Lot of Elder-Down Quilts, most artistic coverings. Always acceptable Gifts. Floral designs, panel to match. Bed Size, 10/6. Double Bed Size, 29/6 and ... 20/-

Handsome Japanese Hand-Drawn and Renaissance Tea Cloths. Pretty and Useful Gifts. Price 4/11, 3/11, and ... 1/11

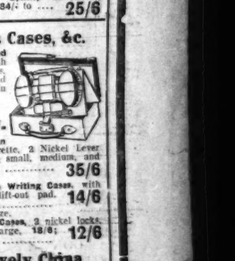
Dainty Hemstitched and Embroidered Tea Cloths; 2 yards square; good lines finish. Price, each ... 3/11

Choice Gifts—Afternoon Tea Cloths, pure linen. Celtic Design, beautifully embroidered, each neatly boxed. 63/-, 35/-, and ... 25/-

Fine Irish Linen Afternoon Tea Cloths, beautifully embroidered. Shamrock design, handsome crochet border, each neatly boxed, 1 yd. sq. ... 29/6

1½ yds. sq., 35/-; about 1¼ yds. sq., 45/-. Also in super quality with hand-drawn open thread work, 1 yd. sq., 40 x 40 ins., 63/6; 45 x 45, 63/-; 54 x 54, 70/-.

Fitted Dress Cases, &c.



Real Cowhide Lady's and Gent's Fitted Cases, with Mirror, Hair Brushes, and Toilet Bottles and Manicure Set. Bargain Price, from ... £2 10/- TO £13 13/-

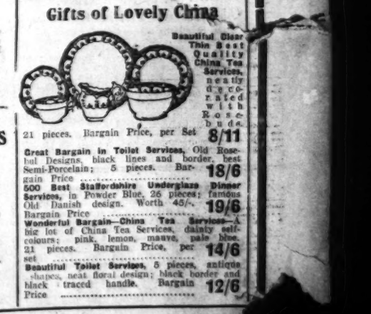
Real Cowhide and Roan Blanket Cases, lined Moirette, 2 Nickel Lever Locks, handle on front; small, medium, and large, 47/6, 42/6, and ... 35/6

Real Cowhide and Roan Writing Cases, with packet in top and lift-out pad. 35/- to ... 14/6

Small, medium, and large.

Real Cowhide Attaché Cases, 2 nickel locks, handle on front. Large, 18/6; Medium, 14/6; Small ... 12/6

Gifts of Lovely China



Beautiful Glost Tiles Best Quality China Tea Sets, prettily decorated with floral buds.

21 pieces. Bargain Price, per Set ... 8/11

Great Bargain in Toilet Services, Old Rose-bud Design, black lines and border, best Semi-Porcelain; 5 pieces. Bargain Price ... 18/6

1,000 Best Staffordshire Underglaze Dinner Services, in Powder Blue, 26 pieces; fascinating Old Danish design. Worth 45/-. ... 19/6

Wonderful Bargain—China Tea Services, A big lot of China Tea Services, dainty self-coloured pink, mauve, and pale blue. 21 pieces. Bargain Price, per set ... 14/6

Beautiful Toilet Services, 5 pieces, antique shape, neat floral design; black border and black traced handle. Bargain Price ... 12/6

Rich Furs for Gifts

Wolf Ties, Blue shade, exceptional silkiness and large shape. Bargain Prices 6½ GNS. and 29/6

Natural Fox Ties, Wonderful Bargain at 29/6

Beaver Coney Head Gear in Fawn, Grey, Champ., Nigger, Navy and Black. Per lb. 3/6

Beaver Coney Scarf, Fawn, Grey, Champ., Nigger, Navy and Black. Per Box ... 3/6

Beaver Coney and Seal Coney Coats, made of good skins, lined throughout. Price 12 Gns. and ... 9 GNS.

Beautiful Evening Party Frocks, rich Taffeta Silk, Black and colours. Exceptional Bargain ... 35/-

Fur Coats from 500 Gns. to ... 6 GNS.

Carpets & Rugs for Gifts

Handsome Real Wolf Skin Rugs, Light Fawn and dark Brown on Black ... 59/6

Handsome Real Wolf Skin Rugs, Light Fawn and dark Brown on Black ground. 5½ feet by 3½ feet ... 65/-

Dining or Sitting Room Carpet, Blue and Green Jaracy design on Saxe ground. 3yds. by 4yds. Were 95/-. Price ... 59/6

Real Indian Hand-Knotted Rugs, beautiful Oriental designs, on Blue, Fawn and Crimson grounds, 7 feet by 4 feet ... 39/6

6 feet by 3 feet ...

Gifts of Irish Linen, Damasks, Doyleys, Hand Embd. Bedspreads

Choice Collection of Beautiful Sheeny White Irish Linen-finish Bedspreads, in fancy designs, handsomely embroidered; hard wearing and always appreciated as Gifts. Single Bed Size, 21/-

Double Bed Size, 28/6, 37/6, and ... 29/6

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1½ yds. sq., 35/-; about 1¼ yds. sq., 45/-. Also in super quality with hand-drawn open thread work, 1 yd. sq., 40 x 40 ins., 63/6; 45 x 45, 63/-; 54 x 54, 70/-.

Fancy Slippers for Gifts

Children's Fancy Slippers, in designs, as sketch, can be used as Bootees. Colours: Child's to ... 2/6

Girls', 7 to 10, 3/11. 11 to 1, 5/6.

Ladies' Beautiful Slippers, 6 different designs, in Grey, Champ., Fawn, Navy, Black, Nigger, Tan, Nude, Wine, Mole, Champ., Nigger, Tan, Nude, Black. Acceptable Gift. ... 1/11

Ladies' Beautiful Slippers, real shapes, good strong soles, Bargain ... 7/11

Men's Brown Leather Travelling Slippers, packed in neat leather case. All sizes. ... 7/6

Ladies' Ditto ... 5/11

Ladies' Strong Felt Slippers, with felt and leather soles. Very comfy, 4/11. 2/11

3/11, and ...

Crackers and Sweets

Santa Claus, well packed with Sweets and Toys, each, 1/-, 2/6, 3/6, 2/6, 3/-, 3/6

1/-, 6d., to ... 3/6

Splendid Selection of Christmas Crackers, contains Head dress, Costumes, Snaps, Jewels, Toys, Jokes, Blowouts, Text Motto, 1/3, 2/6, 3/6

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Dainty Linen Handkerchiefs, with 8 rows of drawn threadwork. Very Special. Each ... 5½D.

Box of Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, as illustration, 19/6, 7/11, 6/- ... 6/11

Xmas Greeting Cards and Calendars

Fancy Boxes of Children's Cards, with envelopes. Per box, 1/-, 6D., and ... 6D.

Boxes of Xmas Cards, larger size, suitable inscribed. Bargain Price, 1/11, 1/6, 1/- and ... 1/-

Christmas Cards, dainty designs, from each, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, to ... 1D.

Novel Calendars, Plush Back Cats and Scenes, cut out. Bargain Price, 1/11 to ... 4D.

Bargains in Knitting Wools

Wonderful Bargain, Soft 4-ply Knitting Wool, Shawls or Socks, Peacock, Black, Lemon, Mauve, Jade, Rose, White, Navy. Per lb. 3/7. 2½D. Per oz. ... 3D.

Stockings, Sports Coats, etc.; Black, Mauve, Jade, White, and Navy. Per lb. 4½D. Per oz. ... 6D.

Bargains in Fine Ribbons

Astounding Bargains in Cire Ribbons, 3 inches wide, in Yellow, Jade, Cerise, Pink, Purple, Peacock, and Blue. Bargain Price, per yard 6½D.

Ribbon Bows, for Children's hair, with clasp attached, in all colours. Bargain Price ... 1/6

Wonderful Bargains in Pharmacy Dept.

Genuine Eau-de-Cologne Soap, 10½d. size, extra quality. Bargain Price, each ... 2½D.

Large Round Tablets of French Bath Soap, purchasing to full 1/- in exchange, each ... 2½D.

Whalebone Hair Brushes, of extra fine quality and finish. Length of Whalebone is about 2 inches ... 1/11

Bargains in Tobaccos

Astounding Bargains — The Briar—A highly polished dark Briar with best Amberine Mouthpiece. Hall-marked Silver Mounting. All shapes and sizes, including Prince Shape. Worth 7/6. Bargain ... 2/6

Monster Bargain—Best Tobacco—The Clery No. 2 Mixture, Cool Smoking Blend of Purest Tobaccos, medium and full, 1/- per oz.; 8oz. packet, 7/11; 4lb. packet, 3/10; 2lb. tin, 7/3; 1lb. tin, 15/4.

Great Bargain High-Grade Furniture

Beautiful Oak Gramophone, massive blue and gold finish, roll-table motor, 12-inch record. Worth 76 Gns. Amazing Bargain ... Amazing Bargain Price ...

Harmless Gramophone, powerful motor, 10-inch record. Bargain Price ...

Chairs, with upholstered seats, kitchen or dining-room. Bargain Price ...

Telegrams ... Telephone 2061 (5 lines)

Clerys, O'Connell Street, Dublin

Switzers

To the Children

Now that School is over, the Fairy Queen gives you a warm welcome to

FAIRY LAND.

The Court will be held daily, and no boy or Girl should miss this delightful scene.

Toy Wonderland

with it's immense variety of Toys is another attraction and will create pleasurable anticipation to both boy and girl of what's to come.

The Soda Fountain

will also bring joy to the children; from it many delicious concoctions can be made.

SWITZER & CO., Ltd., GRAFTON ST. WICKLOW ST. Dublin.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

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ALL Owners of Gardens to ensure best results should Sir Drummond's Vegetable and Flower Seeds; awarded over 1,000 First Prizes since 1900.—W. Drummond and Sons, 57 and 58, Dawson street.

ABOUT Best Plan—Every small garden can (with a "up to date" cheap plan) produce Cheese Fruit in abundance. Reserve free full particulars, from B 1,321, this office. 12 A

APPLES, Pears, Plums, Rose Trees sto fully described in Rowan's Nursery Catalogue. Posted free on receipt of postcard to 61/52 Capel street, Dublin. 14

AN Excellent Selection of Plants, suitable for table and house decoration, now in stock at Rowan's Seed, Bulb, and Plant Mercantile, 61/52 Capel street, Dublin. 14 X

BELLADONA Lilies for Sale cheap; large flowering bulbs. Apply, Graves, Rockenham, Waterford. 12 X

BOWLS of Bulbs are very suitable for Christmas gift-giving. A nice selection can be inspected at Rowan's, the "Prize Bulb Specialists," 61/52 Capel street, Dublin. 14 X

CUT Flowers for Christmas, assorted collections, 3/6, 5/-, 6/-, 12/-, 22/-, post free.—Ramsay, Nurseries, Ballsbridge. 12 X

CUT Chrysanthemums for Xmas—Orders over 2/- delivered Dublin free.—Coffin, Duncan and Fisher, Dargle, Delgany. 12 A

FRUIT Trees, Forest Trees, Hedging Plants, Roses and Ornamental Shrubs; carriage paid on orders of 40/ upwards; write for catalogue.—Robt. Dawson (O. Waterford), Seedsman and Nurseryman. 12 X

FLOWERING and Foliage Plants for Christmas, large and extensive.—Ramsay, Nurseries, Ballsbridge. 12 X

FRUIT Trees, Standards, Pyramids, Cherries, Peaches, healthy fruiting trees; leading varieties; catalogue free.—Ramsay, Nurseries, Ballsbridge. 12 X

FLOWERING and Evergreen Shrubs, Climbing and Hedging Plants, choice varieties. Catalogue free.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge. 12 X

REAMSBOTTOM AND CO.'S FAMOUS BULBS, PLANTS, ROSES, etc. Finest Selected Quality in Ireland. Prices Greatly Reduced. Privately Illustrated Catalogue Free.

REAMSBOTTOM AND CO., GARDENERS, KING'S CO. X A

FLOWERS—Unequalled St. Brigid Anemones, 15 to 30, 9/6; Wallflowers, mixed, 50 to 100, 5/-; 100 to 200, 4/6; superb mixed, 50 to 100, 5/6; Polyanthus, mixed, 6, 1/6; 12, 2/9; Pansies, mixed, 12, 1/6; 50, 3/6; Forget-me-not, mixed, 50 to 100, 3/6; Gypsophilla Paniculata, 4, 1/-; 12, 2/6; Gem Daisy, 6, 1/6; Gilandias, 4, 1/6; 12, 3/6.—Reamsbottom's, Geashill.

FLOWERS—Hollyhocks, Single, mixed, 6 to 12, 3/6; Double, mixed, 6 to 12, 3/6; 25, 6/6; Bobbs, separate colours, 9, 2/6; 12, 4/6; Penthrums, Single, mixed, 6, 1/6; 12, 2/6; Double, mixed, 6, 1/6; 12, 2/6; Delphinium Chinensis, 6, 1/9; 12, 3/6.—Reamsbottom's, Geashill.

FOR Favourite Primula Malacoides, 3, 2/6; 6, 2/9; Cyclamen, large flowered, mixed, 3, 2/6; 6, 3/6; can only try 1 each; all plants available for orders, 5/-, 10/-, and 15/-, 1/9, respectively, for free delivery.—Reamsbottom's, Geashill.

FRUIT Trees—Apples, Pears, Plums, Gooseberries, Currants, Black and Red; Raspberry Canes, Strong Quick, Larches, all extra strong stock.—Reamsbottom's, Geashill.

FLOWERS—Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Climbers and Hedging Plants. Everything for your garden. Catalogue free on application.—Reamsbottom's, Geashill. 23 X

GOOSEBERRIES and Currants, strong fruiting trees, 9/- all colours, 9/-, 12/-, and 18/- dozen.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge. 12 X

GIANT White Xmas Roses, per dozen blooms 1/6; 25, 3/6. Well Grown Chrysanthemums.—Hollywood, Rathfarnham.

HOLLY Wreaths and Crosses made to order from 5/-. Stock.—St. Gatien, Rathfarnham.

LOGANBERRIES, strong fruiting trees, 2/6 and 3/6 each carriage 1/-.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge.

LILIUM Candidum, the Pure White French Lily, 1 dozen bulbs, 1/6; 50, 6/6; carriage paid. Lily of the Valley, 12 pips, post free.—Rowan's, the Prize Bulb Specialists, 61/52 Capel street, Dublin.

MACKEYS Xmas Plants—New stock Palms, 4/-, 5/-, and 10/6 each; Asparagus Ferns, 1/6 each; Cyclamen, 2/6 each; Aspidistras, variegated leaves, 5/6, 7/6, 10/6 each.

MACKEYS Bulbs in Bowls, well rooted ready for use, 9 in 12/6 each; delivery free in city or suburbs. 11 B

MACKEY, Sir James W., Ltd., Seedsmen, 23 Upper Sackville street, Dublin. 14

MANGOLDS for Sale, £2 2/-, delivered Tuam, Mr. O'Neill, Portumna. 12 X

PLANTS for Christmas Decorations, in great variety—Cyclamen, Primula Malacoides, Chrysanthemums, Shrubberies, etc.—Dobbyn's, Clonskea. Largest stock. Open on Saturdays till 6 p.m. Choice selection of Flowering Plants and Cut Flowers. 12 X

PRIMULA Malacoides, Cyclamen, Cineraria, Primula Obconica, Chrysanthemums, Ferns, Palms, Aspidistra, 2/- bushel, two bushels 3/6, delivered.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge. 12 X

PRUNING Sets, including Secateurs, Gloves, and The Grafting Wax, 9/6, 10/6, 12/6, 15/-, post free.—Rowan's, the Prize Bulb Specialists, 61/52 Capel street, Dublin.

ROSES, choicest varieties, Bush, Standard, Climbing, and Rambler varieties; lowest prices.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge.

RHUBARB—Best Early Scarlet Crowns, 5/- dozen; postage 1/-; stools, 12/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/- dozen; packing 1/-, carriage forward.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge.

RASPBERRIES, strong fruiting, Superlative and regular bearing varieties, 4/- dozen, 30/- 100; canes, 30/- dozen, 200/- 100.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge. 12 X

STRAWBERRY Plants, strong one year old, to fruit next summer, Royal Sovereign and other leading varieties, 12/- 100, postage 1/6; Rooted Runners, 7/6 100, postage 1/-, with illustrated catalogue.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge. 12 X

SWANLEY—Plant now for early cutting; strong flowering stock, postage 1/-; 30s. 100, packing 1/-, with cultural instructions.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge. 12 X

SWEET Peas—Choicest Mixed, 1/- per packet. Plant and thus ensure immunity from insect and Fusarium wilt; the fruiting season; 1 pint 2/6, 2 pints 3/3, 1 quart 4/6, 2 quarts 7/6, 1 gallon 12/6, 2 gallons 20/-, 100 lbs. 120/-, post free.—Rowan's Seed, Bulb, and Plant Mercantile, 61/52 Capel street, Dublin. 14 X

WALLFLOWERS, strong plants, choicest perfumed varieties, separate colours, 2/- 1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 4/- per 100 4/-, 7/6, post free.—Ramsay, Ballsbridge. 12 X

WHEAT—Choicest Imported Samples of Double Stock, Purple, White, Queen Head Master, Matchall Push, Swedish Iron, Victor, and Queen Wilhelmina for Sale; suitable for immediate delivery; samples will be sent on receipt of postcard.—Rowan's, the "Prize Bulb Specialists," 61/52 Capel street, Dublin. 14 X

XMAS Trees for Sale, all sizes.—Arthur Jones, 11 South King street. 13 B

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ANNOUNCEMENT—Messrs. Albion Thorpe and Son, Ltd., Rye, Sussex, have appointed as Sole Agents for their celebrated Russet Cloud Corn; per cwt. 27/6, cwt. 20/-, ton £19.—Thos. McKenzie and Sons,

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Nearest Hotel to Great Southern and Western Railway Terminus. Comfortable and Moderate.
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This Hotel has been entirely Re-decorated and Furnished in first-class style; new Restaurant Lounge and Smoke Room. Fully Licensed. Free Garage to visitors.
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SPECIAL WINTER TERMS FOR RESIDENTS.
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One minute from Station. Tram stops at door. Moderate winter terms. Open to non-residents. 'Phone 3583.

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Terms made six. Very central. Tram passes the door. Telephone—3606.

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15 MINUTES FROM DUBLIN.
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Situated in over grounds. Adjacent to golf links, shore, and Portmarnock Links.
Steam heated. Electric light throughout. Hot and Cold Sea and Fresh Water Baths. Garage. Excellent cuisine. Terms for Winter and Week-end Tariff on application. SATURDAY TO MONDAY, 25/-.
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MILDEST WINTER RESORT IN IRELAND.
IDEAL CHANGE.
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SULPHUR BATHS.
CENTRAL HEATING.
GOLF LINKS ATTACHED.
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EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT, FREE
TO VISITORS.
SPECIAL WINTER AND WEEK-END TERMS.
Wires—"Spa, Lucan."
'Phone—27 and 28.

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The remuneration offered, including bonus, is: £208-£384 (lower section), £423-£643 (higher section).

and on this

The standard salary fixed by the 1920 Agreement for National Teachers (men), was: £170-£370.

The Saorstat Government have broken the Agreement and reduced these rates to £153-£333.

(National Teachers get no bonus.)

To lower the status of the Teacher is to lessen the importance of the work on which he is engaged.

Good Teachers are at Least as Essential to the Nation's Welfare as Good Excisemen.

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XMAS GIFTS
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Gent.'s Strong Nickel Pocket Watch, perfect timekeeper; guaranteed 2 years. Post free, 10/6.
Gent.'s Heavy Nickel Silver Pocket Watch, fully jewelled lever, accurate timekeeper, hinged case, with inside dome; guaranteed 5 years. Post free, 21/-.
Handsomely finished Solid Silver Lever Watch, fully jewelled, with my name on dial; guaranteed 5 years. Post free, 35/-.
Gent.'s Luminous Wrist Watch, fully jewelled; guaranteed 5 years. Post free, 17/6.
Nickel Silver Wrist Watch, reliable timekeeper; guaranteed 12 months. Will last for years with care. Post free, 10/6.
All Articles purchased and not satisfied, money will be refunded.

Solid 9ct. Gold Expanding Bracelet Watch, fully jewelled movement; guaranteed 5 years. Post free, 57/6.
Same Watch, with Black Moire Band. Post free, 35/-.
Ladies' Solid Silver Wrist Watch, 5 year guarantee. Post free, 14/6.
Ladies' Solid Silver Wrist Watch, fully jewelled; 5 year guarantee. Complete with strap. Post free, 21/-.
Ladies' Gold-plated Watch, fancy case, fully jewelled; guaranteed 2 years. Complete with bracelet. Post free, 17/6.
Reliable Alarm Clocks; guaranteed 2 years. Post free, 5/-.
High-grade Luminous Alarm Clocks; guaranteed 5 years. Post free, 9/6.

All classes of Watches and Clocks repaired on the premises by expert workmen, and a guarantee given with every watch. I myself have over 20 years' practical experience, and all watches repaired or sold are personally examined before despatch.

M. LIPSON, High-grade Watchmaker & Jeweller, 7 Fleet Street, DUBLIN.

"DEWDROP" The Genuine Suet for Delightful Puddings. Light Flaky Pastry. Delicious Mincemeat.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS, 1/- PER LB.
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ROSS'S HOTEL, LTD., DUN LAOGHAIRE (KINGSTOWN).
ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS ARRANGEMENTS. MODERATE RATES.
Write for Programme. Book early. All Entertainments Free to Hotel Guests.
KINGSTOWN.
HOTEL CARLISLE.
Magnificently situated over East Pier, commanding beautiful views of Dublin Bay, Howth.
Most Comfortable. Adjacent to Golf Links.
Lounge in which dances are held; also Billiard and Writing Rooms recently added. One minute from Mail Steamers, and Baths. Free Garage. Apply Proprietress. 'Phone 119. Kingstown.

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WAVE CREST HOTEL.
Ideally situated, facing sea; beautiful views Howth Head, etc.; one minute from Pier, trains, and trams. High-class cuisine.
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Beautifully situated, facing Pier.
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DUN LAOGHAIRE (KINGSTOWN).
Comfortable Modern Hotel. Electric Light.
Moderate Tariff. Open to Non-Residents.

DUN LAOGHAIRE—Bellview Hotel is noted as being an exclusive Residential Hotel, affording the dignity and elegance of a Private Residence; catering and service unsurpassed. Few vacancies for Christmas. Reduced winter rates—MISS GILLIGAN, Proprietress.

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THE GRAND HOTEL.
IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
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THE WEEK'S EVENTS IN IRELAND are recorded in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." The Paper for Home and Foreign Readers. Price Twopence.

LAW REPORTS.

KILKENNY DIVORCE SUIT.

A WIFE'S ALIMONY.

Before Mr. Justice Dodd, in the Law Courts, Dublin Castle, yesterday, the matrimonial suit of Griffith v. Griffith was the subject of a motion.

Mr. Kingsmill Moore (instructed by Mr. M. Buggy) applied on behalf of the petitioner, Lydia Griffith, for alimony *pendente lite*. The respondent was Joseph Griffith, a farmer, residing at Kilrush, Co. Kilkenny, and the petition was for a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, on the ground of cruelty.

Mr. Justice Dodd asked how much did the petitioner want.

Mr. Kingsmill Moore said £1 a week.

Mr. Bacon (instructed by Mr. J. Harte), for the respondent, said that £1 a week was excessive even on petitioner's own showing as to means. The lady had been living with her mother for the last four years, and counsel suggested 10s. a week.

Mr. Justice Dodd said he never allowed less than £1 a week, at which sum he fixed the alimony.

A DUBLIN PARTNERSHIP.

ACTION SETTLED.

In the Chancery Division, before the Master of the Rolls, a settlement was announced in the partnership action of Andrew J. Sheeran v. Edward J. Croker, which had been listed for hearing.

Mr. Dickie, K.C., who, with Mr. Martin C. Maguire (instructed by Messrs. James O'Connor and Co.), appeared for the plaintiff, applied to have a consent to the settlement made a rule of Court. The partnership business was carried on in Westmoreland street, Dublin. The terms of the consent provided that the action should be stayed, and that the plaintiff should pay £900 in cash to the defendant, and also discharge all the debts and liabilities of the partnership, the plaintiff to be entitled to retain the office and carry on the business.

Mr. McCann, K.C., who, with Mr. P. T. Cunnian (instructed by Mr. William E. O'Reilly), appeared for the defendant, explained that it was an accountancy business, there being no shop in connection with it.

The Master of the Rolls granted the application, and made the consent a rule of Court.

TRESPASS ON A FARM.

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION.

In the Chancery Division, before the Master of the Rolls, in the case of Lily Watson v. Patrick Hogan and Michael Hogan.

Mr. M. J. Connolly (instructed by Mr. James J. Kearns) applied on behalf of the plaintiff for judgment against the defendants in default of defence. The action had been brought for an injunction restraining the defendants from wrongfully entering and trespassing on the plaintiff's lands at Ballyguirke, Lower Ormond, Co. Tipperary.

It appeared that the defendants had taken wrongful possession of 15 acres and 2 roods of the plaintiff's lands, breaking down and removing the fences and gates, and driving off the plaintiff's cattle.

There being no appearance on behalf of the defendants,

His Lordship gave judgment to the plaintiff for the perpetual injunction sought, with costs, and directed an inquiry with regard to damages.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY'S TITLE.

THE OMISSION OF A WORD.

In the Chancery Division, in the matter of the Inchicore Co-operative Friendly Society, in respect of which a winding-up order was made and a liquidator appointed some time ago,

Mr. Fergus O'Connor (instructed by Messrs. Gore and Grimes) applied on behalf of the petitioning creditor, Mr. Joseph Bain, Library House, Inchicore, for directions as to what should be done with regard to rectifying or amending the title or description of the Society on account of an objection having been raised by the solicitors of the Royal Bank of Ireland, the purchasers of the premises at the sale by auction carried out by the liquidator, Mr. Joseph Kidney. The Society, in the winding-up proceedings and in the advertisements with reference to the sale, had been described as the Inchicore Co-operative Society, instead of the Inchicore Co-operative Friendly Society, the word "Friendly" having been omitted by mistake. There was no evidence that any person had been misled by the omission.

The Master of the Rolls said that he wanted clear evidence, however, that no person had been misled by the advertisements relating to the matter; and he adjourned the case in order to have a supplementary affidavit on the subject before him.

FALL ON HOTEL STAIRS.

A GUEST'S INJURIES.

Before Lord Justice O'Connor and a city special jury, the case of Withers v. Gallagher came on for hearing. This was an action by Letitia T. Withers, widow, residing at 15 Lyndhurst road, Hampstead, London, against Miss A. F. Gallagher, proprietress of Boswell's Hotel, 25 Molesworth street, Dublin, to recover damages for injuries sustained by reason of the alleged negligence of the defendant, and for damages for breach of contract and breach of warranty.

Sergeant Hanna, K.C., who, with Mr. Lardner, K.C., and Mr. Dockrell (instructed by Messrs. Montgomery and Chaytor), appeared for the plaintiff, said that Mrs. Withers went as a visitor to Buswell's Hotel on the 23rd October of last year, and had a bedroom on the ground floor. On the night of the 7th November, about a fortnight afterwards, she left her bedroom between 10.30 and 10.45 to go to the third floor. The electric light was then on in the hall and on the staircase, but on returning the place was in absolute darkness. The plaintiff was feeling for the wall and staircase, and fell down the flight of stairs to the bottom. She broke her left wrist, and was greatly shocked. The plaintiff was laid up for two months, and incurred actual out-of-pocket expenses to the extent of £92 8s. 6d., apart from personal suffering. She had been an expert pianist, and now she could not play.

Mr. Lynch, K.C., who, with Mr. Swayne, K.C., and Mr. Monks (instructed by Mr. T. F. Monks), appeared for the defendant, said that the practice in this hotel was to turn out the lights every night approximately at 11 o'clock, and on this night the usual practice was adopted. He thought he would be able to establish that the plaintiff stated on the following morning that the accident took place much later than the time alleged.

When the evidence for the defence had concluded, the jury found, in answer to the questions put to them, that the premises were reasonably safe, and that the accident was due to the plaintiff's own negligence.

Judgment was given for the defendant.

COMMITTAL OF A BANKRUPT.

In the Bankruptcy Court, Stephen Smith, a bankrupt (trading as Stephen Smith and Co.), who carried on business as a licensed publican at Cross Keys, Co. Cavan, was committed to prison by Mr. Justice Pim for unsatisfactory answering in examination as to his affairs.

COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS.

The following were yesterday appointed Commissioners for Oaths by the Lord Chief Justice:—Messrs. George J. Kennedy, at Kilkee, and Pierce Morrissey, at Killenaula. His lordship adjourned the applications for appointment as Commissioners for Oaths of the following:—Messrs. Thomas A. Hillery, at Milltown-Malbay; Joseph P. Redmond, at Newtownbarry, and Patrick J. Canning, at Newtownbarry.

THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

The annual report of the Boys' Brigade in the United Kingdom for last session shows, it is stated by the Secretary, another increase, with a total strength of 56,989. The Glasgow Battalion, with a strength at the close of last session of 1971 companies and 10,545 boys, maintains its lead as the largest battalion in the Brigade. Despite the troubles of the last few years, the companies in Ireland have kept the Boys' Brigade flag flying, and there is a battalion of 2,304 in Belfast, and two in Dublin of 662.

Books of the Week.

SIGNOR GIOLITTI'S MEMOIRS.

Giovanni Giolitti was born in 1842, of a family believed traditionally to come of those Alpine mountaineers to whom the idea of liberty is a birthright. His father was Chancellor of the Sessions at Mondori, and, when eighteen years of age, the boy was appointed to a position in the Ministry of Justice. He went to Parliament in 1877, and in 1892 formed his first Ministry. Since then he has on five occasions in all figured as Prime Minister for the Kingdom of Italy. These memoirs are somewhat prolix to the foreigner, but, of undoubted value. The famous Banca Romana scandal is re-told. Banks had issued notes to the extent of sixty millions beyond possibility of credit, and when the practice was detected an order for the printing of an additional forty million lire actually had been placed in England.

Acute labour trouble, when the impressionable folk burned candles before the picture of De Felice, the Sicilian Labour leader and imprisoned patriot; a reactionary school of landowners, who seriously urged in Congress, as late as 1895, that education should be withheld from the masses to prevent the development of new ideas—these were some of the problems which the Italian statesman had to face. Indeed, the book is largely a record of social disorder, railway strikes ended by a compulsory mobilisation, endless debates on the extension or limitation of the franchise, and finally the Libyan war with Turkey. Signor Giolitti contends that aeroplanes were used for the first time during this struggle. There was little glory or profit in the undertaking. An acute situation with France, rendered dangerous by the attitude of the President of the Republic, brought out the witticism from M. Clemenceau, "*Il pouvait être moins carré.*"

The author refers freely to "agents" at Constantinople and other places who kept the Italian Government posted in Turkish affairs. One of these undertook to arrange a coup for the sinking of the Turkish Fleet. Another agreed to act as pilot to the Italian Navy up the Dardanelles, but at a critical moment in a manœuvre lost courage, which, however, was quickly restored when Admiral Millo pointed a revolver at the head of the party most concerned. The Turkish war ran into an interminable affair of diplomacy with Austria and Russia. Signor Giolitti contends that he foretold the downfall of Russia in the Great War, but admits that he never had suspected the intervention of the United States. A defence of his attitude towards the Triple Alliance makes one feel that expediency dominated all counsels, and that Italy sought most to go on the winning side.

After the war Signor Giolitti entered on his fifth, and most difficult, term of office, when the country was heaving with social discontent and mutiny was rampant in the army. Fiume, the Socialist endeavour to control industry, and his resignation, in 1921, before the advent of Mussolini, bring the book to a close. The author must possess a forceful personality, but throughout the book he exhibits a remarkable capacity for keeping this trait in the background.

"Memoirs of My Life." By Giovanni Giolitti. London: Chapman and Dodd. 30/- net.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

This selection of contemporary documents illustrating the American Revolution is intended to be used as a supplement to some general history of the subject, such as Channing's "History of the United States" or Sir George Trevelyan's "American Revolution." The extracts are chosen to illustrate the growth of revolutionary sentiment in the Colonies; the Western question arising from the possession of Indians or Frontiersmen; the crises of 1774-5; the peace proposals of 1778, and constitutional development in States and Federal Governments.

After the war the great task before the new Republic was to devise some form of government which should ensure a national union. During the war a number of Congresses had manipulated the army and managed the finances, but this "Congress Government was no more than a "League of Friendship," since it possessed no legal authority over the separate States. When the stimulus provided by war was removed, the States, with their different local traditions, tended to fly apart. Economic interests, however, ultimately drew them together, and a Constitutional Convention met at Philadelphia in May, 1787. The trial of strength which followed was between the larger and smaller States. The latter did not wish to be swallowed up in a national Government; the former feared a selfish policy on the part of the minority. There was also the question of slave representation as a bone of contention between North and South. The Constitution that was drafted in September, 1787, by which America secured order and strength, was a compromise. It is the present instrument of government of the United States.

The master spirit of these times was the young Alexander Hamilton. He was scarcely a believer in democracy as a system of government. What he hoped for was an aristocratic republic which would produce strong government and form a rallying point for the men of property. "Without government," he wrote in 1793, "there is no true liberty." He admired the English Constitution, but he wished for no subservience to the English Government: what he desired above everything was the formation of an American nation. His plans were not completely realised in the framing of the Constitution, but he accepted this loyally like the statesman that he was. Professor Morison gives us selections from the debates in the Federal Convention, and quotes part of a speech in which Hamilton sets forth his ideas. We should have been glad to have had some more of this admirable young man. We wish also that some parts of Burke's speeches and some pages from Paine's great pamphlet, "Common Sense," as well as some other things, could have been included; no source book has ever been compiled, however, that has not been criticised for its omissions.

An Irishman taking up this volume naturally wishes to see whether there are any references to the part played by his countrymen, and, hoping to put his finger on "Irish" and "Ulster" in the index, finds that there is none. We hope that an index will be included when this useful little book goes into a second edition.

C. M.

"Sources and Documents Illustrating the American Revolution, 1764-1788, and the Formation of the Federal Constitution." Selected and Edited by S. E. Morison, Harold Flynn Harmsworth Professor of American History in the University of Oxford. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 10/6 net.

THE CAMERA IN THE WILDS.

This fascinating volume contains eighty-four photographs of birds, insects and big game, taken in their natural surroundings in the wilds of Africa, India, Borneo, the American Rockies and Canada. The circumstances under which they were taken make thrilling reading, though now and again the summary fashion in which the author ticks off an exciting incident is very tantalising. There are stories in plenty, however, of encounters with rhinoceros, lion, tiger, elephant, bear, etc., of sufficient detail to make one wonder at the courage and resource that could even think of film-taking during such danger. And the patience behind it all! "I ultimately succeeded in obtaining a flash-light photograph of a maneless lion after waiting for six nights in a 'hide' built in a tree close to a water hole. The brute, however, sprang at my camera after I fired the flash-lamp. . . ." This is one of countless instances of solitary hours of tension preparing for the film that may or may not succeed. Then there are the acute disappointments over spoiled films that crown the relief of hair-breadth escape from the "sitter" hardly could assuage; and maddening beyond endurance was the ignorant hand that finger-marked to obliteration the film so desperately obtained.

Mr. Kearton is not a hunter *per se*, but a naturalist, and his observation and narrative are as valuable as the photographs which he has procured. He saw the strangest sights in the animal intercourse of these wild places. He located a hippopotamus—there was a family of twelve—and leaves them alone in order to take a photograph of some weaver birds' nests—a much-wanted picture—which also allowed the hippopotamus to lose interest in intruding man. "There was a very small floating island about four feet wide and thirty-five feet long round which the animals had gathered. . . . Once he (the old hippopotamus) jumped out of the water right over the floating island, never touching it, but going in with a tremendous splash on the other side. I suppose no white man has ever seen such a sight before—a huge hippopotamus leaping clean into the air, so that the whole of his vast body, legs, and feet were visible at once. We have had great difficulty in convincing people of the fact." Fortunately, there were three other witnesses.

Then there were the oddities of those more wily children of the wilds—the carriers—to deal with, understand and circumvent. "I happened to notice Mahomed endeavouring to get a certain carrier to enter the water . . . a swimming lesson . . . at any rate, the other was foolish enough to trust himself to him. It was quite interesting. Mahomed had him right under, let him rise, pulled him under again, and would, I believe, actually have drowned him had I not interfered. When I demanded an explanation he informed me that the other was 'a werry bad boy,' and would be good food for the crocodiles."

"Photographing Wild Life Across the World." By Cherry Kearton. London: Arrowsmith. 25/- net.

A FAMOUS TRAGEDY.

No ancient story is better suited to Mr. Thomas Hardy's pen than that of the fate of Iseult and her lover Tristam. Tintagel and its neighbourhood are well known to him, and it is as if, in his solitary sojourns there, the spirits of the dead lovers had come to him and inspired him to tell, truly and passionately, their oft-told sorrow. There is a classical strength and restraint about this play which reminds one of the Greek tragedies. Tristram and Iseult were star-crossed lovers, driven to sin and to their doom by an iron-handed fate; and fate, not character, is the motive force of this play. Merlin and the shades of dead old Cornishmen and women act as interpreters of the story. They take the place of the Greek chorus, and it is through their lips that we get the poet's attitude—

"Judge them not harshly in a love
Whose passion, like its pain was strong;
Sorrow therein they tasted of,
And deeply: and too long."

The play is intended for mummers, to be performed without scenery and without theatre; and it was produced recently in this fashion by the Dorchester players. Yet it would also make a beautiful stage production, and in a sense we would prefer it so. The simplicity of Mr. Hardy's play is deceptive; for it belongs rather to classical than to "popular" tradition. Though the language is simple, the characterisation is subtle and dramatic in the extreme, and that of Iseult the white-handed is particularly human and appealing.

"The Famous Tragedy of the Queen of Cornwall." By Thomas Hardy. London: Macmillan. 6/- net.

DRAMA AND MANKIND.

"Drama and Mankind" is a noteworthy attempt on the part of one of the younger dramatists to vindicate the public, and to challenge those authors who study their art from a too aristocratic and detached point of view. Mr. Haldeit Glover's work is the twentieth century counterpart of Sidney's "Apology," and Dryden's "Defence"; yet is he nearer to Aristotle in his statement that the end of fine art is a pleasurable impression? For him the didactic element is an unconscious side-issue, and the artist's chief aim should be the establishment of a link of understanding between himself and the audience. Mr. Glover is a vigorous and stimulating critic, and many of his views would provide admirable subjects for an evening's debate. His opinion that no work of art is complete without a spectator calls for discussion; and, though he urges his views with fine logic and at times aggressive violence, the broad way in which he studies his subject arouses our interest and respect. Like all enthusiasts, Mr. Glover is inclined to stretch his theories too far, and seems to forget that the artist must always be, to some extent, detached. It is, however, his eloquence rather than his thought which carries Mr. Glover astray, and he has so much that is really fresh and invigorating to say that we gladly forgive him his exaggerations.

"Drama and Mankind." By Haldeit Glover. London: Bell. 8/6 net.

THE ROAD.

This book deals with the history and evolution of road-making. Questions are raised such as whether roads at their best grow or are planned. The author explains his reasons why plan should supersede growth, growth being often the result of the haphazard wanderer's steps. It is surprising that a man who has given such lucid and vivid historical pictures as Mr. Belloc has given, and has written poetry round the simple human side of English country life, should produce a book of strict technical quality. The book might have been written by an engineer. It bears testimony to the versatility of Mr. Belloc, and—a rare quality—thoroughness in versatility. Withal, the passion of the man who knows the roads, the walking man, can be seen. It is not the mere compiling of theories about roads; one feels that the author has "walked" through every step of his writing. It is a serious and interesting book.

"The Road." By Hilaire Belloc. Written for the British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd. Manchester: Hobson.

FIONN MacCUMHAILL.

In "Fíoun agus a Chuideachta" Mr. Micheal O Ciosnthaols gives a forcible and very readable Gaelic version of Mr. Standish O'Grady's tales of the redoubtable Fionn MacCumhaill and his boon companions. As it is the rule for a translation or adaptation of a book or a story to fail to catch the effectiveness of the original, we shall not do the translator in this instance any harm by stating that his case is not an exception. However, his work is commendable, and these tales should be welcomed by all readers and students of the Irish language. As a text-book for class work the book will be very useful.

"Fíoun agus a Chuideachta." By Micheal O Ciosnthaols. Dublin: The Educational Company of Ireland. 1s. 6d. net.

RECENT FICTION.

"The Rover" is typical of Mr. Joseph Conrad's best work. As usual, he blends seafaring experiences with intricate psychological study, and his method is equally characteristic. As in "Chance," the point of view crosses and re-crosses, but where, in another writer less gifted than Mr. Conrad, the reader would be lost in a maze of digressive moods and impressions, the effect here is to stimulate our interest and to make us live in close contact with the people of whom he writes. The period of the story is that succeeding the French Revolution, and the scene a lonely farmhouse looking out on the Mediterranean, where Lord Nelson's blockading fleet lies hidden beyond the horizon.

"The Rover" himself is a wonderful creation. He is a grand old man of the sea, with a chequered past, it is true, but a great heart. He is happily engrossed in rigging out an old tartane when a young French naval officer appears upon the scene with an unofficial Admiralty scheme to dupe Lord Nelson. The thought of once more sharing in a campaign and matching his wits against those of an English sailor triumphs over Peyrol's hatred and fear of authority, and he sets his vigorous brains to work in a way which will capture every reader's heart.

"The Rover." By Joseph Conrad. Fisher Unwin. 7/6 net.

Before Lady Carew was married to Sir Anthony, she had suffered at the hands of Cyril Stanmore, whom she had married not knowing that he had already a wife. Stanmore was altogether an unpleasant scoundrel, and she left him; on hearing of his death she married Sir Anthony, and lived happily until Stanmore suddenly reappeared and demanded her return to him, or, at any rate, an interview. Afraid that he would tell Sir Anthony of her past relations with him, she complied. To his flat, therefore, she went, bringing with her a pistol in case of emergencies. In Stanmore's flat she had a struggle with him; he obtained possession of the revolver; then, in the course of the struggle, she knocked against the electric light switch and plunged the room into darkness. She then eluded him, and, while trying to find her way to the door, heard the sound of a shot. When she turned on the lights, there was Stanmore dead, herself in the room, and nobody else. Who committed the crime? Miss Haynes supplies the answer in this story. The solution is quite ingenious, and there are plenty of interesting puzzles. It is, indeed, a very entertaining book of its kind.

"The Three Court Murders." By Annie Haynes. Lane. 7/6 net.

It is a pity that Mr. Macfarlan has been forced by the exigencies of his story to divide it into two parts. The first half is told by an onlooker, who relates only that part of the history of Louis Cane of which he can speak at first hand. Later, on the eve of an important event in the hero's life, the narrator loses touch with Cane, and the remainder of the story is told by the novelist, with all the imaginative additions of which he is capable. Curiously enough, the first part of the story is the more convincing, and the second part lacks the psychological instinct of the earlier work. "Mektoub" is, however, a good story, and merits reading.

"Mektoub." By Alexander Macfarlan. Hutchinson. 7/6 net.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Art.

British Book Illustration—Yesterday and To-day. By Malcolm C. Salaman. London: The Studio. 10/6 net.

Books for Children.

300 Things a Bright Boy Can Do. By Many Hands. London: Sampson Low, Marston. 6/- net.

301 Things a Bright Girl Can Do. By Jean Stuart. London: Sampson Low, Marston. 6/- net.

The Dragon of Kinshalla. By Owen Butler. London: Ingleby. 7/6 net.

Drama.

Dale Dramas. By Dorothy Una Ratcliffe. London: Lane. 7/6 net.

Fiction.

The House of Gladness. By K. O'Kelly. The Talbot Press. 6/- net.

Never the Twain Shall Meet. By Peter B. Kyne. Hodder and Stoughton. 7/6 net.

The High Place. By James Branch Cabell. Lane. 7/6 net.

A Call of Life. By V. Torlesse Murray. Stanley Paul. 7/6 net.

The Fatal Move. By Conall Cearnach. Gill. 2/6 net.

Heaps of Money. By the Rev. Mark O'Byrne. Gill. 2/6 net.

Within the Four Seas of Fola. By Miss L. McManus. Gill. 6/- net.

Seraph Wings. By Colonel Arthur Lynch. Long. 7/6 net.

Miss Rudd and Some Lovers. By Elmar O'Duffy. The Talbot Press. 6/- net.

History.

The History of Ireland. By Stephen Gwynn. Dublin: The Talbot Press. 12/6 net.

Miscellaneous.

Chapters in Norwegian Literature. By J. G. Grondahl and O. Rolfsen. London: Gyldendal. 16/- net.

The Medical Year Book, 1924. Edited by Charles R. Hewitt. London: Heinemann. 12/6 net.

Gossip of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. By John Beresford. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 8/6 net.

The South American Handbook. London: South America Publications. 7/6 net.

Roads to Success. By W. T. Maxwell. London: Williams and Norgate. 7/6 net.

Dramatic Days at the Old Bailey. By Charles Kingston. London: Stanley Paul. 12/6 net.

Scott's Last Expedition (Modern English Series). Edited by R. B. Latimer and R. B. Morgan. London: Murray. 3/6 net.

The Duties of the Cashmist. By P. T. Bullen. London: Mackay. 4/6 net.

The Haitian Lakes. By Gabriel Faure. London: The Medici Society. 7/6 net.

Directed Discourse of Peter and Paul. By P. MacErlean. Dublin: The Talbot Press. 1/- net.

The New Industrial Era. By Sir Charles W. Macara. Manchester: Sherratt and Hughes.

Servant of Sahiba. By Rasul Galwan. London: Heffer. 5/- net.

New Editions.

The Golden Bowl. By Henry James. London: Macmillan. Two vols. 7/6 net. each.

The Prisoner of Zenda. By Anthony Hope. With fifty-nine illustrations by Howard K. Elcock. London: Arrowsmith. 15/- net.

Modern Psychology and What It Means. By Edward R. Wonde. London: The Student Christian Movement. 3/- net.

Translation.

Herr Arnes Hoard. By Selma Lagerlöf. Translated by A. G. Chayter. London: Gyldendal. 6/- net.

Verse.

Poesy. By Herbert Jones. London: Lane. 5/- net.

Fountain Gay. By Kathleen S. M. Taylor. London: Stockwell.

It was announced at the recent meeting of the General Council of the Aonach Tailteann that 25,000 copies of the booklet in connection with the Aonach had been shipped to the United States and Canada for immediate distribution. In this connection acknowledgment was made of the generous assistance rendered to the Council by Messrs. Cook's Tourist Agency. With regard to the work of organisation in England gratifying success was reported.

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POOR RELIEF.

SOME DEFECTS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

The Lord Chief Justice presided last evening at a meeting of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, held at the Plunkett House, Dublin, when Mr. J. Maguire, barrister-at-law, read a paper on "Poor Law Reform."

The lecturer remarked that not unconnected with the primary duties of the State to protect life and property and to maintain order was the duty of providing for the poor. The outlay involved in the discharge of that duty was met by a personal rate assessable on property. Having regard to its object, it was submitted that a change of that nature should be defrayed out of national, rather than local, funds; that it should be disentangled from all the other expenses of local government, and be a State charge, locally administered under central control.

The flaw in the Local Government Act of 1898 was that it perpetrated this entanglement. The Government of that day failed to seize the opportunity then presented of establishing, independently of local government, a sound system of poor relief, by which institutional charges might be diminished, the sphere of home help enlarged, actual destitution anticipated and prevented, and the family ties preserved unbroken.

The recent dissolution of the Dublin Board of Guardians, and the facts leading up to it tended to throw light upon one subject, and to elucidate some of its problems. The Local Government Board of a few years ago had inaugurated a policy of piecemeal reform by amalagamating the unions, closing down workhouses as such, and turning some of them into county and district hospitals. In contrast to this were two other proposals, one by Sir Henry Robinson for the junction with the Dublin Unions of the three outlying Unions of Balrothery, Celbridge, and Dunshaughlin; the other by the late Mr. P. J. Farrelly and the lecturer, being an extension of Sir Henry Robinson's scheme so as to include the wealthy Union of Rathdown.

The merit of these two proposals was that they would have given substantial relief to the overburdened ratepayers of Dublin by widening the area of charge. For such a huge establishment as the Dublin Union a wide area of charge was financially necessary, and to ignore that fact was to invite failure.

Continuing, the lecturer said that the best remedy for the victimisation of Dublin or the possible victimisation of any other Union was to make the relief of the poor a national and not a local charge. By so doing the possibility of overburthening a particular locality would be obviated, and a great step would be taken towards equality of incidence. As a local charge the incidence of the poor rate was most felt in the poorest districts where there were no industries.

The Irish poor law system was not of native growth, and under it the prevention of destitution was not contemplated. The introduction of outdoor relief marked a new epoch in the history of the Irish poor law system. Collateral with it, public benevolence had placed on the Statute Book various Acts for the protection of child life, the boarding out of children, old age pensions, provision for unemployed, all of which reforms tended to the gradual elimination of the workhouse.

Dublin, said Mr. Maguire, was in a special degree the victim of the poor law. When agriculture languished and rural conditions were bad there was a tendency on the part of the poor to flock towards towns and cities in search of employment. Dublin was the centre to which the poor of the South and West mainly gravitated, but, owing to the absence of factories and large industrial concerns in the city, comparatively few found employment, and many became eventually a charge on the rates. Such a state of things could not exist in England or Wales, where there was a Law of Settlement; in point of fact, a law of self-protection for every individual Union, making it responsible for its own poor only, and relieving it of any charge for the maintenance of the poor of other Unions.

This limitation was unknown in Ireland, and destitute persons who applied for relief in the Dublin Union must be maintained there, no matter whence they came. Under existing circumstances Dublin was a dumping ground for the destitute, but the question arose whether the Law of Settlement was the best remedy for the state of affairs complained of.

FRUIT AND FLOWER SHOWS.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING.

Col. Sir Frederick W. Shaw, Bart., D.S.O., presided yesterday at the annual general meeting of the Royal Horticultural and Arboricultural Society of Ireland.

The annual report stated that, owing to decreases in the number of members the income from subscriptions was considerably less than in 1922, and over £100 less than in 1921. The number of members is now about 400. The Council expressed their indebtedness to those who had introduced new members. The Council had pleasure in recording two successful shows and thanked Lord Iveagh for the use of his covered court. Both shows were well patronised by the members and their friends, but the public, it was added, did not take the same interest in these shows as formerly. This, no doubt, was due to the unsettled conditions now passing away.

Arrangements had been made for holding a Spring Show, April 9th and 10th in Lord Iveagh's premises. Attention was called to the privilege enjoyed by members of visiting the gardens at Mount Usher, Co. Wicklow. Thanks was tendered to Mr. Walpole for his kindness, and also to donors of prizes for the coming shows.

Mr. A. V. Montgomery, in proposing the adoption of the report, congratulated the Society on having passed through most dangerous and troublesome times without heavy loss. There were other institutions that had ended the year in debt. They must recollect that horticulture was a luxury, and many people had had to give it up, but it was certain to improve.

Mr. F. W. Westby seconded the motion.

Sir Frederick Moore, in supporting the motion, said that their present financial condition might be attributed to the times through which they had passed. There was great difficulty in getting exhibits to and from the shows, and this militated against their success. Under all the circumstances they were to be congratulated on having reached their present stage without getting into debt.

The Irish poor law system was not of native It showed their faith, and he maintained that their faith would be rewarded if they upheld the objects for which the Society was founded. They were looking forward to an influx of members, which could easily be brought about if each member would introduce another. They should co-operate in order to strengthen the membership.

He made special allusion to the kindness of Lord Iveagh in granting the use of his covered court, free of any charge, and to Mr. Walpole's generosity in inviting members to visit his gardens at Mount Usher. This privilege was much appreciated. Last year the prize money at their shows had been increased with beneficial results, the quality of their exhibits reaching a very high standard, and he asked the members for suggestions as to what they should have in the way of shows next year. A Spring Show had been arranged, but the question was: Were they to have a July Show, an August General Show, or a Fruit Show? The Council wanted the views of the members on the matter.

The report and statement of accounts were then adopted.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Press brought the meeting to a close.

DUBLIN NIGHT SHELTER.

The Most Rev. Dr. Byrne, Archbishop of Dublin, will preside to-morrow at the meeting in the Mansion House, Dublin, in support of the St. Vincent de Paul Free Night Shelter for Men, Back Lane. The meeting will be addressed by several well-known citizens. The charitable work carried on by this institution has increased greatly during the past six years. In 1915 there were 10,107 admissions and 15,099 meals supplied. Last year the admissions totalled 35,976 and the number of meals given was 57,660. No effort is spared to help the men to secure work and render themselves independent of further assistance.

A charity permit in aid of St. Brigid's Schools of the Holy Faith, Clarendon street, Dublin, will be preached to-morrow in the Church of St. Teresa, Clarendon street, by the Rev. Malachy Cranfield, O.D.C.

BRIGHTS' PURE CONFECTIONERY, MADE IN Dublin. Sugar boilings in all varieties.—Walter Brights, Ltd., Townsend street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

COMPANY MEETING.

BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK.

Presiding at the fourth annual general meeting of the British Overseas Bank, Ltd., yesterday, the Right Hon. Viscount Churchill, G.C.V.O., Governor, said that another twelve months of depression but once more emphasised the dependence of this country on political order and prosperity abroad, and unfortunately for the greater part of the period conditions, especially on the Continent of Europe, had been growing steadily worse. The attempt made by France to effect a settlement of the reparation problem by the seizure of the Ruhr had, for the time being at least, put out of action one of the most important industrial areas in Europe, and had hurried Germany into complete financial collapse. In Russia the Soviet Government was gradually realising the vital need of building up normal relations with the outside world. But it could not yet bring itself to adopt a different attitude towards the pre-war creditors of Russia, and it still refused to admit any satisfactory recognition of the private rights of foreigners. Conditions, therefore, showed little improvement, and the vast Russian market remained substantially closed. In the Near East peace had at last been achieved, but the economic policy of the new Turkish State did not appear favourable to the recovery of trade in those regions.

As a whole, Europe remained more or less disorganised. During the last month or so there had been signs of a slight improvement, but so many disappointments during the last few years had shown the necessity of extreme caution. In spite of these adverse conditions, he was happy to say that their bank had shown an increasingly rapid development. The bank had continued to play a prominent part in the efforts to reconstruct ordered conditions of development in Central Europe.

With regard to the proposed changes in the constitution of the bank, they had come to the conclusion that the best solution would be to strengthen the Board and to allow the Governing Council to be dispensed as an administrative body. The members of the Council, however, would maintain their connection with the bank, and would be available for consultation in their individual capacity.

The report was adopted, and the proposed changes outlined by the Chairman were agreed to.

THE REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET.

In another place we print the full report and balance sheet. In considering the results and figures, it should be remembered that during the past year it purchased the share-holding interests in the London and Liverpool Bank of Commerce for the sum of £645,000, and that the businesses of the two institutions have been fused with satisfactory results. Net profits in the year ended October 31 amounted to £100,968, as compared with £75,287 in the preceding twelve months. The directors transfer £15,000 to reserve fund against shareholding interests in foreign banks, £10,000 to reduction of premises, £5,000 to depreciate furniture, and then declare a dividend of 6 per cent. on the "A" Ordinary Shares, leaving £58,781 to be carried forward. A year ago the same distribution was made, and £15,000 was allocated to bank holdings and premises, whilst £57,813 was carried forward. Although the liquidation of the assets of the London and Liverpool Bank of Commerce has not been completed, the balance sheet naturally shows the effect of the amalgamation:—

	Oct. 31, 1923.	Oct. 31, 1922.
	£	£
Deposits, etc.	1,712,057	1,511,611
Acceptances, etc.	2,021,955	939,420
Cash	359,326	314,184
Short money	1,330,000	1,019,431
Balances (bankers abroad)	455,019	574,956
Bills discounted	159,859	106,404
Government securities	292,750	228,694
Other investments	58,143	53,242
Holding in foreign banks	50,445	46,784
Advances	757,961	608,575

Against the holdings in foreign banks the reserve amounts to £95,500, so that this item is very fully guarded. The great rise in acceptances is certainly due to the amalgamation, as the London and Liverpool Bank of Commerce had a large acceptance business. Deposits have also increased, and this has led to the cash and short money items being higher. The reduction in advances is rather remarkable, but conditions are not favourable to this class of business at the moment. It is proposed to alter the constitution of the bank, under which arrangements the governing council will disappear and control will be in the hands of the board of directors, which will consist of not less than seven or more than fifteen members.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BATTERSBY AND CO.

In our auction columns to-day Messrs. Battersby and Co. announce that on Thursday next they will offer for competition 4c2 North Circular road, 99 South Circular road, 3 Richmond, 33 Eglinton road, 3 Sydney parade terrace, Sandycove; St. Faserne, Harold's Cross—a detached house with 4 acres; business premises, Lower Rye street, Harold's Cross; 3 Rye street, Harold's Cross, will be given to purchasers. Balbeer Castle, with possession, and other Dalkey properties will be offered. On the same date 17 Ely place, 27 valuable ground rents will come under the hammer. Full particulars are set out in our advertising columns.

MESSRS. McARTHUR.

At Messrs. Macarthur and Co.'s Saleroom, 79 Talbot street, the following properties charged and other effects belonging to the late Mr. Richard Hayes will be sold:—No. 4 North Richmond street and 21 Richmond Cottages, Baptist Church, Deverell place; Leinster House, Fairview; 29 Victoria road, Rathgar; 111 R.C.D., Kilmainham; 92 Dunne's row, North Strand.

NORTHERN IRISH AGRICULTURE.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATIVE ATMOSPHERE.

FARMERS' PRESSING PROBLEMS.

The Ulster Agricultural Organisation Society held its annual meeting in the Clarence Place Hall, Belfast, yesterday, Senator Harold M. Barbour, M.A., presiding.

Mr. E. M. Archdale, D.L., M.P., Minister of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, wrote regretting his inability to attend, as did also Sir Horace Plunkett, who, in his letter, said that both Irish Governments would now have to declare their policy as to the development of agriculture, upon the productivity of which depended the welfare of all classes in the community.

"Workers upon farms—especially small farms (proceeded Sir Horace)—who did not combine with their neighbours whenever and wherever things can be done more efficiently or economically thereby, have no right to expect help from the Government. I need not tell such a gathering that the only form of business combination suitable for farmers is the co-operative form, nor that every purpose of their industry and business demands for its most advantageous fulfilment that self-help by mutual help which we call co-operation. Both Governments have recognised this, and have subsidised the Organisation Societies so that this revolution in the industry may be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

"In every branch of the Society's work it has been demonstrated that the co-operative principle is applicable to Irish conditions, and that the Irish people can apply it just as well as any other people. May I not as an old friend of every farmer in Ireland appeal to the representatives of the societies at the meeting to give to those practical patriots, Senator Harold Barbour and his colleagues on the committee, and to the devoted staff who are working under them the one thing they ask, the loyal support of the societies by their members, and of the central body by the societies."

FEW NEW SOCIETIES.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said that they had no great increase in the number of affiliated societies to record, but they were, however, convinced that the Society had amply justified its existence during the past year, and that it merited far more support than it had received. He regretted to say that the spirit of intelligent and sustained collaboration, which was so much to be observed in other countries, was lamentably lacking in Ireland, but the remedy for this state of things could only be provided through education, both general and special.

Co-operative education should be made a speciality for rural areas. It would in time develop the true co-operative atmosphere and would enable them to attain to the high standard of living and of farming enjoyed by their more up-to-date rivals abroad.

The Ministry of Agriculture had done much for the Society, and deserved the gratitude of all the members, as did also the Ministry of Finance. The founder of their movement had also been a liberal subscriber to their funds, and it was due to him that he should receive from the Society a message embodying their determination to carry on as well as an expression of their affectionate regard for him.

Concluding, the Chairman said it gave him much pleasure to welcome to their meeting representatives from the new Dairy Society of Feemore—now assured of success—and also delegates from the Farmers' Dairy Society, a new organisation formed to supply the trade in Belfast with fresh milk.

"UNPRECEDENTED STRESS."

Mr. R. S. H. Noble, M.A., in seconding the adoption of the report, said that the year had been one of unprecedented stress." However, by keeping together and working together farmers might hope to soon enter on a fresh era of prosperity.

Mr. R. J. Lynn, M.P., said that the marketing of produce badly needed attention. He also referred to the baneful influence of "the middleman," who "fattened" on both producer and consumer.

The report was adopted.

Mr. M. Stewart, Omagh, stressed the necessity of taking steps to improve the winter supply of milk. He moved a resolution calling on the Ministry of Agriculture to make investigations with a view to establishing a standardised ration system for milch cows as a means towards an increased supply of winter milk.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. Rush, Fivemiletown, who said that what farmers wanted particularly to be told was what class of feeding would give the greatest yield of milk.

The resolution was endorsed by other speakers, and adopted.

A resolution urging upon the Government of Northern Ireland the advisability of providing a Government brand for creamery butter intended for shipment to other countries, was passed unanimously. A resolution was also carried calling on all affiliated societies to promote Cow Testing Associations.

MARKETING OF EGGS.

Mr. R. Cousley, J.P., Moneymore, moved a resolution calling upon the Government to introduce legislation making the licensing of all egg shippers and the testing, grading and packing in accordance with approved standards of all eggs intended for export compulsory.

He said that the egg and poultry industry in Northern Ireland involved £18,000,000 a year, almost as much as the turnover of the cattle trade. He pointed to the practice followed in Denmark and New Zealand, and declared that if similar methods were adopted Irish eggs would cease to be a bye-word in the markets.

Mr. W. H. Thompson, Irvinestown, seconding, said that the egg merchants were more responsible than the producers for stale eggs, and he suggested that farmers should take the marketing of eggs into their own hands. Until this was done there would not be much improvement.

Mr. F. A. Clark, J.P., said he approved of Government action against those who "held up" eggs, but it would not be possible to secure good results unless the marketing was on co-operative lines.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. R. H. S. Noble, M.A., moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Quinn, Arboe, and passed:—

"That, recognising the need for increased educational effort throughout the whole co-operative movement, this meeting desires to acknowledge with sincere thanks the generous measure of financial support extended to the publicity and educational work of the Ulster Agricultural Organisation Society by the trustees of the Horace Plunkett Foundation, and that the meeting calls upon the Committee of the Ulster Agricultural Organisation Society to take into consideration the desirability of increasing and extending educational and propaganda work in connection with every society in the six-county area."

A delegate drew attention to the inadequate prices which farmers were obtaining for flax—2½d. per cent. less than what was paid for foreign flax.

Mr. W. H. Thompson said that the remedy was in the hands of the producers, if they would only combine.

Mr. Quinn, Arboe, declared that the high prices charged for linen in America bore no adequate relationship to the price paid for raw flax.

The Chairman said that every effort was made in America to push the sale of Irish linen. He heard recently that there was a tendency for the price of raw flax to stiffen. (Applause.)

DENMARK AND HOLLAND.

Mr. Sydney Smith, Marketing Commissioner in Great Britain for the Northern Ministry of Agriculture, in the course of an address said that a few months ago the Northern Ministry sent Mr. Wilkinson, of the Creamery Section, and himself to Denmark and Holland in order to study conditions in those countries at first hand. They found that both in Denmark and in Holland co-operators realised that success would only be secured by each and all pulling together. Both countries were educationally far advanced in all matters connected with co-operation.

Members of the co-operative societies in those countries had no use for a *laissez-faire* policy. Each was compelled under penalty to loyally work for the good of the society, to supply it with all the produce of his farm over and above what was needed for his own home requirements. Comparing this business-like system with that prevailing in Northern Ireland, Mr. Smith said he questioned very much the honesty of asking farmers who were prepared to work loyally and whole-heartedly for their particular society to allow men to come in who would just do as they pleased, and who generally gave very little service, but much trouble to the society, if they wanted to achieve success they would have to adopt the policy which had made the co-operative movement truly prosperous in Holland and Denmark.

"CHILDISH SUSPICION."

Childish suspicion was a defect in the character of the average Irishman, in both North and South. It had to be abolished, otherwise there could be no true co-operation, no success, and surely no hope of rivalling the huge export trade of Denmark for example, in bacon, butter, and eggs. It was unpleasant to reflect on the number of societies in Northern Ireland that had closed down, but Mr. Smith was surprised that there had not been more failures, as many societies were co-operative merely in name.

Mr. Smith, in conclusion, referred to the recent establishment of a co-operative bacon factory at Kedlington, near Oxford, the capital being £25,000. The members, between 500 and 600, had, under penalties, contracted to supply the factory with 18,000 pigs annually. This was an example of what farmers across the Channel were doing to meet Continental competition in the pork and bacon trades.

Mr. Howard Wilson was re-elected auditor of the Society for the coming year.

Hundreds of thousands of herrings are being landed in Plymouth every day, and although shiploads are being sent to Germany and Belgium, so far [illegible] has the price realised is about 1s. per 120 fish.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

An Open Competitive Exam. for 50 Vacancies will be held in the Spring of 1924. SPECIAL CLASSES—oral and correspondence—are now being arranged.—McGUIRE'S COLLEGE, O'Connell st., Dublin.—(Advt.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—The public will note with amusement that your able and cogent articles of the 7th and 12th instant on the recent appointment of a Director of the National Gallery have stung Mr. O'Brien into a tardy and futile effort to justify the action of himself and some of his colleagues. They will note also that he writes as though no one but my humble self had questioned the propriety of this appointment. May I point out that Sir Hutcheson Poë and I both signed the letter to the Press, dated December 7th, which stated that, in the opinion of three of the Governors of the Gallery, Mr. O'Callaghan's appointment to a post so responsible and so important to Ireland "was in no way warranted, having regard to the experience, qualifications and reputations of other candidates for the office." Our views are evidently held, and held strongly, by the general public, to whom Mr. O'Brien owes the same duty as we do ourselves.

Sir Hutcheson Poë's position, reputation and great services to the country do not, apparently, weigh in the least with Mr. O'Brien, who, with a surprising lack of courtesy, assumes that his signature to a public letter is a thing to be lightly disregarded, notwithstanding the fact that Sir Hutcheson reiterated and reinforced his views in an interview given by him to a Press representative on the raising of this question in *The Daily Needless* to say, I agree with the views expressed by Sir Hutcheson; but I would remind Mr. O'Brien that my only contribution—beyond our original letter—to the controversy which has arisen was a statement, made "to a Press representative and duly published, to the effect that "I was reluctant to add anything to the letter which had appeared" and that "neither Sir Hutcheson Poë nor myself wanted to do anything that would make Mr. O'Callaghan's position more difficult."

Mr. O'Brien now says that he would consider it "most unfair to him whom we selected" if the merits and demerits of the case were discussed in the public Press, and in the same breath he invites me, tauntingly, to such a discussion. I will content myself with saying that, so far as I know, Mr. O'Callaghan has never published or written a book, an article, a note on the subject of painting, has never compiled a catalogue of paintings, has never delivered a lecture on painting, has never discovered a single work of art recognised as important by publication in any authoritative art journal or by inclusion in any public collection; that, consequently, he has not a public reputation as an art-historian, art-critic, or art-expert; that he was not recommended for the Directorship of the Gallery by a single person as qualified; and that men better qualified in the above respects were passed over in his favour. I cannot put the case more moderately. One of Mr. O'Callaghan's supporters, writing to the Press, put it even more forcibly when he declared that "Mr. O'Callaghan's high qualifications for the post are known only to a very limited circle of friends."

Assertions as to Mr. O'Callaghan's honesty, his interest in the Gallery, and to the fact that a majority of the Board elected him Director are neither relevant nor disputed. Neither do I question the substantial accuracy of Mr. O'Brien's description of what took place at the Board's meeting, though I think he dignifies unduly the proceedings which led up to the election by describing them as "discussion." I am sorry, too, that he omitted to mention that these proceedings were inaugurated by one of Mr. O'Callaghan's supporters inquiring, "If we make this appointment, can anyone overrule us?"

Mr. O'Brien has stated to an interviewer that "Mr. Bodkin's attitude showed an extraordinary want of taste" and that he thought my resignation from the Board would be "an appropriate protest." I am truly sorry to have excited him to such unseemliness. I do not regard Mr. O'Brien as a sound judge of taste either in art or controversy, and I would remind him again that my attitude is that adopted by Sir Hutcheson Poë, whom no one ever could or would accuse of want of taste. As to my resignation, Mr. O'Brien will have to long for it in vain. I was appointed to the Board by the President of Saorstat Eireann. I regard that appointment as conferring not only a great honour, but a serious obligation; and my respect for the President and my duty to the public is best shown by my continued effort to serve as a Governor in the interests of the Irish people to whom the Gallery belongs.

I think that nothing further should be said about the irrevocable appointment of Mr. O'Callaghan, and much regret that Mr. O'Brien should have made it necessary for me to say so much. I shall, under no circumstances, say more, and I apologise for asking for so large a portion of your valuable space.

—Yours, etc.,
THOMAS BODKIN.

3 Wilton terrace, Dublin,
December 14th, 1923.

INDIAN AND IRISH RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Having been connected with railways for the past thirty-five years in different parts of the world, I have no hesitation in suggesting that the model of the leading Indian railways could safely be copied in Ireland. To-day there are no finer examples of railway administration and engineering than the State-owned and company-worked systems of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, the East Indian Railway, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

Since the late Mr. (Sir) J. Robertson's report on the working and future administration of these Indian railways was carried into effect, they have steadily improved. The B.B. and C.I. line has now the largest and cheapest passenger traffic of any single railway in the world. Certainly, there is no room for more than one single system and control in Ireland.

—Yours, etc.,
J. MAXWELL STIRLING, M.Inst.C.E.I.
2 Victoria street, Westminster.
London, December 13th, 1923.

THE FREE STATE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Reading the acrimonious discussion in the Dail between Captain Redmond and the Attorney-General on the subject of the Commander-in-Chief of the Irish Army, it would appear to the onlooker who has no knowledge of constitutional law that these gentlemen overlook a fact which is at their disposal in any directory, *Whitaker's Almanac*, gazetteer, etc. In every Colony and Dominion the Governor or Governor-General, as the case may be, is also designated Commander-in-Chief. Why should we have all this talk in bad spirit when, by precedent of Canada, South Africa, etc., the Governor-General could hold this much-debated office, which in times of peace is merely figurative? In time of national emergency an officer on the active list might be appointed. I believe I am right in recalling that Sir Sam Hughes, who was Minister of Militia and Defence in Canada, resigned his portfolio when he took actual command of a body of troops.—Yours, etc.,

"MAN-IN-THE-STREET."

Co. Kildare, December 13th, 1923.

PENDING LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION.

A delegation from the County Councils' General Council waited upon the Minister for Local Government yesterday morning with reference to forthcoming local government legislation. The delegation was introduced by Senator P. W. Kenny. An exchange of views took place on various matters, and the Minister found himself in substantial agreement with most of the proposals advocated by the County Councils' General Council.

SERVICES AND ANTHEMS.

THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

Notices for insertion in the Saturday "Services and Anthems" columns must be received not later than the preceding Thursday.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.—8, Communion. 11.15, Matins; Boyle Imp.; Te Deum, Mad. in B flat; Jubilate, King in C. Anthem, "Lo, now are we servants"; Maunder. Hymns 412, "Lord of power and might"; Processional, the Rev. R. McTighe. 12.15, Holy Communion (Choral). Kyrie, Credo, Sanctus Gloria, Stanford in G; Offertory, Stanford. Hymns during Communion, 411, "Hark, hark my soul"; 409, "Deep and wide"; 413, "Come, Thou long expected Jesus." 3, Litany. Introit in B flat. Anthem, 4th—"Let the wicked forsake his way"; Wesley. Hymns, 353 (S. "Love Divine"; Bev.), 357, "Hills of the North, rejoice," the Rev. Canon Wheeler, M.A., Rector of Donaghmore. 6.30, Evensong. Magnificat, Mozart; Hymns, 353 (S. "Love Divine"; Bev.), 357, "Hills of the North, rejoice," the Rev. R. Moffett, L.L.B., Precentor of Donaghmore.

St. Christ Church Cathedral.—11, Matins. Psalms 75-78. Te Deum, Kitson in E flat. Introit, "O Lamb of God," Kitson. 11.40, Holy Communion, Kitson in E flat. Preacher, Rev. W. Moss Brown. 3, Evensong. Psalms 79, 80, and 81. 3.30, Evensong. Psalms 82, 83, and 84. Nunc Dim., Kitson in E flat. Anthem, "Father of All," and "Lead us, Heavenly Father," Kitson. Hymn 340, "Lead, kindly Light."

Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.—11, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

Church of Trinity College.—8, Holy Communion. 10, Matins, Dr. Lewis. Collegians.—8, Holy Communion. 11.30, Rev. Canon Scott, M.A. Litany and Sermon. 8, Service in E; Benedictus, Aiken in F flat; Apparebit, and "Omnes de Saba venient," Gounod. Hymns, "On Jordan's bank the Baptist's cry," the Warden. 7.30, Evensong, with special Choral Service.

St. Matthew's Parish Church.—8, Holy Communion. 11.30, Morning Prayer. 3.30, Evensong. Preacher, the people' service.

St. James' Church, Dawson street.—8 and 11.30, Holy Communion. 10, 11.30, and 3.30, Rev. J. H. Jones. Rev. Canon Gregory in aid of the Old Debts Fund.

St. Thomas' Church, Marlborough road.—8, Holy Communion. 11.30, Rev. A. E. Hughes. 7, Rev. Rathmines Parish Church.—8, Holy Communion. 10, Canon Lewis-Crosby. 11.30, Holy Communion. 10, Canon Lewis-Crosby. 3.30, Rev. R. G. Forde. 7, Choral Service and anthem; Mee, 2nd Mode. Garrett in G; Anthems, "Comfort ye," and "The glory of the Lord."

Monkstown Church.—11.30, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. Rev. W. Nesbitt Harvey. 7, Rev. J. F. Christ Church, Leeson Park.—8, Holy Communion. 11.30, Rev. A. R. Hughes. 3.30, Rev. A. E. Harlock. 7, Rev. H. Turner.

St. Paul's, Clontarf Church, Rathmore.—8 and 11.30, Holy Communion. 11.30, Rev. N. J. Roberts. 7, Rev. A. E. Hughes.

St. Andrew's Church.—11.30, Morning Prayer. 4, Children's Service. 7, Holy Communion; Rev. R. Northridge.

St. Peter's.—8 and 11.30, Holy Communion. 11.30, Rev. J. W. Stack. 3.30, Rev. F. W. Arnold. 7, Rev. C. C. Hodges. 43 York street—Mon's Bible class 4 p.m.

St. Andrew's.—11.30, Rev. J. Tobias. 7, Rev. F. W. Arnold.

Rotunda Hospital Chapel.—11.30, Rev. A. W. R. Mack.

St. Stephen's.—8, Holy Communion. 10, Litany and Holy Communion. 11.30, Matins and sermon; Holy Communion, Somervell in F. 7, Children's Service. 7, Evensong Service, Stanford in B flat; and sermon. Short organ recital after Service.

St. Catherine's Church.—11.30, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. Rev. J. Purser Harris.

St. John's Church, Sandymount.—8, Holy Communion. 11.30, Rev. Canon Gregg, and Holy Communion, Canon Thompson. 7, Rev. Canon Gregg.

Drumcondra Parish Church.—8, Holy Communion. 12, Rev. H. C. Carr. 4, Children's Service. 7, Rev. T. W. Morrow.

North Strand Parish.—11.30, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, Canon N. J. Whitby. 7, Canon Holy Communion, Canon N. J. Whitby.

St. Werburgh's Parish Church.—9, Holy Communion. 11.15, Rev. A. Sheen. 7, Rev. W. J. McCormick.

All Saints', Grasscorrow.—8, Holy Communion. 11.30, Matins and Holy Communion. Chorell, Ex. 12. K. Woodward, the Bishop of Cassory. Offerings for P.C.

St. Jones's Parish Church.—8, Holy Communion. 11.30, Rev. R. Rainsford. 7, Rev. Canon Gobbett.

St. Bartholomew's Church.—8, Holy Communion. 11. Matins; Rev. C. Darnley. Mus. 7, Evensong; Rev. Walter Gregory. Anthem, "Lo, now are we servants"; Maunder. Hymns 412, "Lord of power and might"; Processional, the Rev. R. McTighe. 12.15, Holy Communion (Choral). Kyrie, Credo, Sanctus Gloria, Stanford in G; Offertory, Stanford. Hymns during Communion, 411, "Hark, hark my soul"; 409, "Deep and wide"; 413, "Come, Thou long expected Jesus." 3, Litany. Introit in B flat. Anthem, 4th—"Let the wicked forsake his way"; Wesley. Hymns, 353 (S. "Love Divine"; Bev.), 357, "Hills of the North, rejoice," the Rev. R. Moffett, L.L.B., Precentor of Donaghmore.

St. Christ Church Cathedral.—11, Matins. Psalms 75-78. Te Deum, Kitson in E flat. Introit, "O Lamb of God," Kitson. 11.40, Holy Communion, Kitson in E flat. Preacher, Rev. W. Moss Brown. 3, Evensong. Psalms 79, 80, and 81. 3.30, Evensong. Psalms 82, 83, and 84. Nunc Dim., Kitson in E flat. Anthem, "Father of All," and "Lead us, Heavenly Father," Kitson. Hymn 340, "Lead, kindly Light."

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St. Paul's, Clontarf Church, Rathmore.—8 and 11.30, Holy Communion. 11.30, Rev. N. J. Roberts. 7, Rev. A. E. Hughes.

St. Andrew's Church.—11.30, Morning Prayer. 4, Children's Service. 7, Holy Communion; Rev. R. Northridge.

St. Peter's.—8 and 11.30, Holy Communion. 11.30, Rev. J. W. Stack. 3.30, Rev. F. W. Arnold. 7, Rev. C. C. Hodges. 43 York street—Mon's Bible class 4 p.m.

St. Andrew's.—11.30, Rev. J. Tobias. 7, Rev. F. W. Arnold.

Rotunda Hospital Chapel.—11.30, Rev. A. W. R. Mack.

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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF THE
RATHMINES & RATHGAR MUSICAL SOCIETY.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30.
THE GONDOLIERS.
To-night, at 7.45, THE MIKADO.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26th, THE GAIETY GRAND ANNUAL PANTOMIME,
DICK WHITTINGTON
AND HIS CAT.

OLYMPIA THEATRE
(LATE EMPIRE).
TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 6.45 and 9 o'c.
LONDON'S LATEST REVUE,
"JOY BELLS."
NEXT WEEK—The Picture of the Age, by the Famous Irish Author, Richard Dehan,
"THE DOP DOCTOR."
The Annual Grand Christmas Pantomime,
"ALADDIN."
Box Office now Open, 11-4. 'Phone 3308.
SUNDAY PICTURES AS USUAL.

ABBEY THEATRE.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.15.
BIRTHRIGHT ..... By T. C. Murray.
THE SHEWING-UP OF BLANCO POSNET,
By G. B. Shaw.
Booking at Theatre. 'Phone 3268.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
TWICE NIGHTLY 6.45 & 8.45. TEL. 3016.
THE GREATEST WOMAN'S PLAY EVER WRITTEN.
"EAST LYNNE."
NEXT WEEK:
THE GRAND COMIC XMAS PANTOMIME,
"CINDERELLA."
NOW BOOKING. NOW BOOKING.

METROPOLE CINEMA,
CONTINUOUS—2-10.30.
"THE CHRISTIAN,"
By HALL CAINE.
With
MAE BUSCH & RICHARD DIX.
Daily, at 2.0, 4.20, 6.40 and 8.45 p.m.
Violin Solo—(a)—Caprice Viennois ..... (Kreisler)
(b)—Serenade ..... (Drdla)
By ERWIN GOLDWATER, at 4.15 p.m. Daily.

METROPOLE BALLROOM.
TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY),
MR. T. C. ASKEW
AND
MISS YVONNE MEHRO
LONDON'S LEADING BALLROOM AND SPECTACULAR DANCERS,
From
THE COLISEUM, EMPIRE, AND FASHIONABLE LONDON CLUBS,
Will appear at the
CINDERELLA DANCE,
And by Special Request will Repeat the SENSATIONAL MOONLIGHT COSTUME DANCE.
DANCING. TICKETS ... 5/-.
8—11 p.m. Evening Dress.
MR. ASKEW and MISS MEHRO
Will Also Appear This Afternoon at
THE DANSANT,
IN BALLROOM, 4-6 P.M.
Admission (including Afternoon Tea).... 3/-.
TUITIONS DAILY BY APPOINTMENT.
Special Adults' Class To-day—3 to 4. FEE 2/6.

IRISH BADMINTON UNION.
ALL-IRELAND CLOSE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.
At ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S ART HALL, BALLSBRIDGE, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 15th DECEMBER, 1923. Senior and Junior Championship Events; Handicap Events, and Novices' Events. Admission each Evening—1/6. See Announcement in Sporting Column for Programme.

NATIVITY PLAY,
TOWN HALL, DALKEY,
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, 3.30 p.m.
Admission 1/-, 2/- (Reserved). Children 6d.

FATHER MATHEW HALL.
LAST PERFORMANCE,
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 4.
"TRIAL BY JURY,"
"THE BEAR,"
AND
"NAPOLEON AND THE TRIPLETS."
Admission 1/6, 1/-, and 6d.

BRIGHTON ROAD METHODIST CHURCH.
"THE MESSIAH"
(HANDEL).
FRIDAY, 21st DECEMBER, at 8 P.M.
Soloists:
Madame HORE,
Mrs. TREANOR,
Mr. MAHONY,
Mr. PERCY WHITEHEAD.
Organist—Mr. J. TURNER HUGGARD, F.R.C.O.
Silver Collection for War Memorial and Church Funds.

MARINERS' CHURCH, KINGSTOWN.
"MESSIAH"
(PART I.),
MONDAY, 17th DECEMBER,
At 8 P.M.
Vocalists:
Madame BOREL,
Mrs. A. E. HUGHES,
Mr. JOHN GILL
(Vicar Choral, St. Patrick's Cathedral).
Mr. WESLEY GUARD
(Vicar Choral, St. Patrick's Cathedral).
Organist:
Mr. H. VICTOR LOVE, Mus.B., A.R.C.O., L.R.A.M.

CHILDREN'S GRAND TOY CARNIVAL
WILL BE HELD IN THE
MANSION HOUSE,
(kindly lent by the Lord Mayor),
On WEDNESDAY, 2nd JANUARY, 4 to 8 p.m.
Prizes for child whose costume best represents Toy she carries. Most Original Costume. Artistic Character and Cheapest.
The object of the Ball is to provide Toys and Presents for Children in Dublin Hospitals.
Under the personal direction of Madame and the Misses Rock and a large Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen.
Children's Ticket, 5/-. Spectators, 2/-
(Tea Extra).
Tickets can be had at Messrs. Pigott's, or from 46 Upper O'Connell street, or Members of Committee.

THE BALLYMACAD HUNT BALL
WILL BE HELD AT LOUGHCREW
ON JANUARY 7th, 1924.
Mr. Manahan's Band (personally conducted).
Music & Catering.
Tickets from Captain Naper, Loughcrew, Oldcastle, £1 1/- to December 20th, after that £1 10/-.

MEATH COUNTY INFIRMARY.
A BALL
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE ABOVE,
Will be held at
THE SHOW GROUNDS, NAVAN,
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1924.
Music by W. A. Manahan's Band.
TICKETS—Ladies, 17/6. Gentlemen, 21/-.

BELFAST MUSICAL COMPETITIONS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
BELFAST,
APRIL 7th to 12th, INCLUSIVE.
Syllabus on application to the Hon. Secretary, MRS. JAMES HARPER, 26 Corn Market, Belfast.
Classes for Adult and Juvenile Choirs, Commercial Classes for Male and Female Solos. Reading at Sight, Pianoforte, Strings, Elocution, etc. 60 Classes altogether.
OVER 2,400 COMPETITORS LAST APRIL.
A VALUABLE PIANOFORTE SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. & Mrs. MOROSINI WHELAN,
20 HARCOURT STREET, DUBLIN.
"BLUES," FOX-TROT, NEW WALTZ, Etc.
Private Lessons by Appointment.
'Phone—4387.

H. GRATTAN-KELLY'S DANCE ORCHESTRA,
13 ST. JOSEPH STREET, N.C. ROAD
(off Dorset street), DUBLIN.

"JAPPE,"
DRAWINGROOM CONJURER.
Up-to-date yearly experience in the
ART OF MAGIC.
Pigott and Co., Grafton street.

SCIENCE AND CONJURING.
"PRINCE."
Entertainer.
Schools and Children's Parties reasonable. Apply to 'Phone No. 2264.

DANCING,
HOTEL, LTD.,
DALKEY,
(TOWN),
EVERY SATURDAY,
Band.
CONJURER,
Grafton st., Dublin.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
ERNEST R. BALL, SEVEN RHYTHM KINGS.
NEXT WEEK—
WAL LANGTRY, HENRIETTE DE SERRIS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
COMMENCING ST. STEPHEN'S DAY,
MATINEES ONLY.
MR. WALTER McNALLY PRESENTS
HANSEL AND GRETEL,
HUMPERDINCK'S WONDERFUL FAIRY OPERA.
Cast will include:
MR. WALTER McNALLY,
MISS JOAN BURKE,
AND ORIGINAL "HANSEL" AND "GRETEL" FROM LONDON PRODUCTION.
CHILDREN AND DANCERS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MADAME ROCK.
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. VINCENT O'BRIEN.
Popular prices. Children half-price.

"JAPAN"
BEFORE AND AFTER THE
EARTHQUAKE
(GAUMONT EARTHQUAKE FILM).
A LECTURE,
ILLUSTRATED BY FILM AND SLIDES.
Will be given by a former resident in Japan,
IN THE
THEATRE ROYAL,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1924, at 3 p.m.
PROCEEDS WILL BE DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO THE EARTHQUAKE FUNDS OF THE S.P.G., C.M.S., AND BIBLE SOCIETY.
POPULAR PRICES.
BOOKING AT THE S.P.G. OFFICE, 27 MOLESWORTH STREET, AND AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

TIVOLI (6.45 and 9) THEATRE
Tel. 4125
THE SIX OLRACS.
FUN IN A DRAWING ROOM.
Earle Warwick, Bain and Hill, A. B. Mack,
Austin Layton, Ryde and Wynne.
JIM NOLAN.

PAVILION, DUN LAOGHAIRE.
3.30 to 10.15. LAST DAY OF
JACK HYLTON & BEBE DANIELS,
In a Sweeping Drama of the Great North-West,
NORTH OF THE RIO GRANDE.
At 4.30, 6.50 and 9.15. Leather Pushers (16).
Larry Semon Comedy, "Felix the Cat," Gazette, etc.

MOLESWORTH HALL, DUBLIN.
MISS ELIZABETH GRAVES'
SONG RECITAL,
THURSDAY EVENING, December 20th, at 8 o'c.
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
SIGNOR SIMONETTI
IN VIOLIN SELECTIONS.
Messrs. Gill, Nassau street.
At the Piano—Mrs. CECIL WATSON. The Programme will include Songs by Wolf, Brahms, Jacques Dalcroze, Quilter, Vaughan-Williams and Elgar, Tickets, including tax, 5/3, 3/6. Obtainable from

MISS CULWICK'S CHORAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT,
TUESDAY NEXT, AT 8 O'C.
METROPOLITAN HALL, ABBEY STREET.
Soloists—MADAME BOREL,
MISS RHODA COGHILL.
At the Piano—Mr. TURNER HUGGARD, F.R.C.O.
Prices (including Tax)—Numbered and Reserved, 5/9 and 4/-; Unreserved, 3/- and 1/3. Booking at Pigott's.

AILESBURY BADMINTON CLUB.
CINDERELLA DANCE
In the BALLROOM, 27 ADELAIDE ROAD,
THURSDAY, 27th DEC., 1923.
Tickets (including Refreshments).... 7/6 each
As the number is strictly limited, it will be necessary to apply for same on or before Thursday, 20th December, to any Member of the Committee, or
CHARLES G. JOZE,
Hon. Secretary, Dance Committee,
5 GROSVENOR ROAD, RATHGAR.

THE LEGGETT BYRNE DANCES.
IMPERIAL BALLROOM.
TO-DAY, 4 to 6 p.m. and 8 to 11 p.m.
THE DANSANT, 4 to 6 p.m. 3/-, including Tea.
CINDERELLA, 8 to 11 p.m., 5/-. Evening Dress.
ADELAIDE MELODY BAND.
Ten Dances, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.
Cinderellas Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Christmas Eve (Monday), Cinderella, 8 to 11, 5/-.
ST. STEPHEN'S NIGHT, Dance, 8 p.m. to 1 a.m.
Tickets 7/6. Suppers can be ordered in advance.
ADELAIDE BALLROOM,
27 ADELAIDE ROAD.
"AFTER THEATRE" DANCE,
TO-NIGHT at 11.
Tickets 5/- each. Evening Dress.

NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE,
ADELAIDE BALLROOM, 10 p.m. to 4 a.m.
Tickets One Guinea Each.
Supper, Champagne included
Tickets (strictly limited) should be applied for as early as possible.
ADELAIDE MELODY BAND.
Private Lessons by Appointment.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY CLASSES.
Mr., Mrs. & MISS LEGGETT BYRNE.

THE EARLSFORT SCHOOL OF DANCING,
5 EARLSFORT PLACE,
ADELAIDE ROAD. 'PHONE 1841.
Principals,
MISS RITA NORTH
And
MR. VALENTINE NORTH
(Specialists in Modern Ballroom Dancing).
Give Private Lessons Daily, 10 a.m. till 9 p.m.
DANCING TO-NIGHT, 8 to 11. Band. 3/-.
ADULT DANCING CLASSES:
Monday and Wednesday, 8 to 10.30. Band. 3/-.
Blues, Fox Trot, Waltz, etc.
CHILDREN'S CLASSES, WED. and SAT., 4 to 6.

DANCING.
MISS HAINES,
13 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
PRIVATE LESSONS BY APPOINTMENT.

SALTHILL HOTEL,
MONKSTOWN.
XMAS & NEW YEAR DANCES.
Saturday, December 22nd—8 till 11.
Monday, December 24th—8 till 11.
Wednesday, December 26th—8 till 12.
Saturday, December 29th—8 till 12.
Monday, December 31st—8 till 12.

BELFAST READERS.
"THE IRISH TIMES" is due to arrive in Belfast at 9.5 a.m. each day. If copy is not delivered within a reasonable time please communicate with our Local Office, 106 Royal Avenue, Telephone—Belfast, 1767.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA THEATRE.
TO-DAY, 3 o'clock until 10.30.
"THE AGONY OF THE EAGLES,"
Featuring
M. SEVERIN MARS,
OF J'ACCUSE FAME.
From the Novel,
"THE OLD GUARD."
By Georges D'Esparbes.
Times of Showing—3.15, 5.45, 8.15.

LA SCALA THEATRE.
SUNDAY NEXT,
At 4 p.m.
LAST AFTERNOON CONCERT
BEFORE XMAS.
MR. HUGHES MACKLIN,
Principal Tenor, Covent Garden and Carl Rosa.
MISS EILEEN GUNNING,
Dublin's Popular Soprano.
LA SCALA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Conductor—Mr. J. MOODY.
Prices, 3/-, 2/4, 1/3.

LA SCALA THEATRE.
SUNDAY PICTURES at 8.30. DOORS OPEN 8 o'c.
RODOLPH VALINTINO and DOROTHY DALTON
IN
"MORAN OF THE LADY LETTY."
FELIX THE CAT and COMEDY PROGRAMME.
FULL LA SCALA ORCHESTRA.

A JUVENILE FANCY DRESS DANCE,
ARRANGED BY
MISS MURIEL CATT,
In aid of the
ROYAL CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL
(CHILDREN'S WARD),
Will be held in the
ENGINEERS' HALL, DAWSON STREET,
On THURSDAY, 20th DECEMBER, 1923,
From 3 p.m.—6 p.m.
Dancers' Tickets (including Tea) 4/-
Spectators' Tickets (including Tea) 3/-
Obtainable at 120 Lower Baggot street, Dublin.
Prizes will be given for the Prettiest and Most Original Costumes.

AONAC NA NODLAS.
40 UPPER O'CONNELL STREET,
DUBLIN.
OPEN EACH WEEK-DAY
UNTIL 9 p.m.
COME AND BUY YOUR XMAS
PRESENTS HERE.
ADMISSION FREE. (L.)

KILDARE OVERCOATS
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OUR OWN MAKE. READY TO WEAR OR TO ORDER, SAME PRICE.
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HAVANA CIGARS.
NEW IMPORTATION.
EL MAPA MUNDI,
IN ALL SIZES
SELECTED SIZE, "LALOR'S PERFECTOS."
50/- per 100.
25/- per 50.
A perfectly matured stock of finest Invincible Cubanas, Cosmos, Romeo y Julieta, Flor de Cuba, El Rey del Mundo, Calixto Lopez, etc.
TO AVOID EXPORT DUTY.
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FINEST SELECTION.
LOWEST PRICES.
WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL CHRISTMAS LIST,
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A CASE OF OUR
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MAKES A DELIGHTFUL CHRISTMAS GIFT.
KNOWLES & SONS,
27 GRAFTON ST.
24 UPPER BAGGOT ST.

SERMONS.
MISSION CHURCH,
TOWNSEND STREET.
SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE, 7 p.m.
RECEPTION OF CONVERTS.
SERMON by Rev. T. C. HAMMOND,
"THE BROADENING SPIRIT OF SPIRITUAL EXPERIENCE."
All Welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.
Preacher TO-MORROW at 3.30 p.m.
Rev. Canon FORRESTER, M.A.,
On
"CHRIST AND THE WORLD."

MAGDALEN CHURCH.
11.30—THE VICTORY OF DEATH.
Rev. W. NESBITT HARVEY, B.D.
7. 0—THE WORLD'S ASSIZE.
Rev. J. F. MONCRIEFF COX, B.D.

BRIGHTON ROAD METHODIST CHURCH.
11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Rev. JAMES M. ALLEY.
Evening Subject:
"MUTILATING THE BIBLE."

CITY OF DUBLIN Y.M.C.A.,
LOWER ABBEY STREET.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) NIGHT (D.V.), At 6.30 o'clock. Singing from 6.10 o'clock.
GOSPEL LANTERN SERVICE.
SECOND ILLUSTRATED ADDRESS BY
MR. T. R. SPARKS,
Entitled,
"THE LIFE OF JESUS OF NAZARETH."
Slides from Originals by Wm. Hole, R.A.
SINGING BY Y.M.C.A. UNITED CHOIR.
Come early and bring your friends.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

"THE KING AND THE CRIPPLE"
Will be the Subject of Address
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, 7 o'clock,
At GROSVENOR HALL, GROSVENOR ROAD, RATHGAR.
CAPT. REGINALD WALLIS.
All heartily welcome.

CLONTARF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Special Preacher to-morrow at both Services:
THE REV. J. ERNEST DAVEY, M.A., B.D.,
Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Assembly's College; previously Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.
11.30 a.m.—Anthem: "Arise, shine, for Thy Light has Come" (Oliver).
7. 0 p.m.—Anthem: "Seek ye the Lord" (Roberts).
OFFERTORY FOR CHURCH FUNDS

J. W. ELVERY & CO., LTD.
CART AND RICK COVERS,
In Green, Drab, Black, and White.
MOTOR LORRY COVERS,
Green, White, Drab.
SIDECAR COVER IN HOODITE
TO ORDER. A SPECIALITY.
HORSE LOIN COVERS,
DOG COVERS, &c.
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
45 & 46 LR. O'CONNELL ST.,
76 MIDDLE ABBEY ST.,
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LOUNGE SUITS,
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THE FINEST OF CLOTHING READY TO WEAR.
Whips, 6 to 7 gns. Serges, 5 to 6 gns. Cashmeres, 5 to 7 gns. Tweeds, £5 15/- to 6 gns. Four-piece Suits, 4, 5 and 6 gns. Dinner Jacket Suits, £5, £6 15/-, 7 and 8 gns. Dinner Jackets alone: from 4 gns. Dress Coats from 6 gns. Overcoats from 4 gns. Raincoats from 3 gns. Trench Coats from £3 18/-. Every garment guaranteed first-class cut, and made from All-Wool Tweed or Worsted. Trouser Presses, 21/- and 30/-. Beaver Portable Models, 21/-. Handicraft Tailoring Department. Suits from 6 to 12 gns.
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KENNEDY'S BREAD.
FINEST QUALITY
MADE.
BAKERIES:
127 & 128 GREAT BRITAIN ST.
AND
ST. PATRICK'S BAKERY, DUBLIN.

HAVANA CIGARS.
CONNOISSEURS of Cigars will be glad to know that the price of "Havanas" has in many instances again fallen since last year owing to costs in Cuba having come down.
As an instance, we can now supply genuine Havana-made cigars,
(MAPA MUNDI)
at 25/- per box of 50, a price unheard of for many years.
Irish-made cigars, blended of Havana and other high-class Tobaccos, are steadily increasing in favour. We hold a large stock of them, as well as of Jamaica manufacture.
Intending purchasers will greatly oblige by letting us have their orders as early as possible if for Christmas delivery.
Customers can select from a large and varied selection of Barling and Dublin Pipes, high-class Cigar and Cigarette Tubes, also Pouches, in all the latest leathers, as well as in poplin-covered oil silk, our speciality.
For Residents in the Free State who wish to send cigars, cigarettes or Tobacco to friends outside (Ulster, England, Scotland, or Wales), we have made arrangements with our agents across the water to forward on parcels. This will mean that the parcels will arrive free; no costs for duty, etc., being then charged on delivery, as there would be if despatched from the Free State.
Orders of this description should reach us not later than the morning of 22nd.
JAMES J. FOX & CO.,
119 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.
WE SHALL BE OPEN LATE ON SATURDAY, the 22nd.

GIFTS FOR EVERYONE.
COME first of all to Fras. Smyth's for your Xmas Gifts and save yourself worry and disappointment. We have such a fine variety of charming as well as useful presents that choosing here will afford you real pleasure. Here are a few suggestions: Umbrellas, plain or silver-mounted, at prices ranging from 4/11 to 70/-; Walking Sticks in great assortment; Sporting Seats, Attache Cases in many sizes, Vanity Bags in novel designs, Purses of all kinds.
FRAS. SMYTH & SON,
UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS AND REPAIRERS,
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIPES, POUCHES, &c.,
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FRANCIS O'FARRELL, Ltd.,
29 LR. O'CONNELL STREET.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

SAORSTAT EIREANN.

CRIMINAL AND MALICIOUS INJURIES (IRELAND) ACTS.
PAYMENT OF DECREES FOR CRIMINAL INJURIES TO PERSONS.

Notice is hereby given that the Government is about to pay the amounts due on foot of certain Criminal Injuries Decrees awarded in respect of injury to person.

Full particulars of the several awards are published in the "Iris Oifigiuil" ("The Dublin Gazette") dated 14th December, 1923.

The Counties in which the Decrees were obtained are:—Cork, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Limerick, Mayo, and Meath.

Notice is hereby further given that all persons having or purporting to have any charge against, or lien on, the said Decrees are required to furnish particulars thereof to the Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Compensation Section), Government Buildings, Dublin, on or before the 31st December, 1923.

Prints of the Notice in the "Iris Oifigiuil" are obtainable from Messrs. Eason and Son, Limited, Stationers, Lower O'Connell street, Dublin, price 3½d. each, post free.

U 6663. W.H.Co.

FOR PUBLIC NOTICES SEE PAGE 8.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following is the order of Advertisements in to-day's Irish Times:—

Births, Marriages, and Deaths ..... Page.	Business Premises Stabling to Let and Wanted.
Education.	Houses to Let and Wanted.
Contracts.	Apartments.
Horses	FOURTH PAGE.
SECOND PAGE.	Hotels
Cycles and Motor Cars.	Seaside and Country.
Lost and Found.	Miscellaneous
Situations Vacant and Wanted.	SIXTH PAGE.
Medical.	Amusements.
Tuitions.	Sermons.
Schools	Government Notices.
Specific Articles for Sale and Wanted.	EIGHTH PAGE.
Gardens	Public Notices.
Poultry, Eggs, Dairy, etc.	TENTH PAGE.
Furniture.	Shipping.
Music, Pianos, etc.	TWELFTH PAGE.
Dress for Sale & Wanted.	Auctions.
THIRD PAGE.	Houses and Lands.
Horses, etc.	Railways.
Dogs for Sale & Wanted.	Legal Notices.
	Appeals.

The Irish Times.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1923.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

"Poor Law Reform" was discussed in a paper read by Mr. J. Maguire at a meeting of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society at Plunkett House, Dublin, yesterday.—(Page 5.)

The annual meeting of the Ulster Agricultural Organisation Society was held at the Clarence place Hall, Belfast, yesterday.—(Page 5.)

The Free State Government is prepared to spend £2,000,000 on road-making and to subsidise house-building—provided Capital and Labour can reach an "accommodation"—to the extent of £360,000.—(Page 7.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Lloyd George declares against a Coalition, and says that a Labour Government is "inevitable."—(Page 7.)

The bodies of the three British officers and a private soldier who were murdered near Macroom in April, 1922, were buried with full military honours at Aldershot yesterday.—(Page 7.)

Thirty-four new cases of foot-and-mouth disease were reported in Cheshire yesterday, but as they were confined to one area it is hoped that the disease is diminishing. The home counties are now regarded as safe. The actual cost of the present outbreak is £859,000.—(Page 7.)

ABROAD

Germany has opened direct negotiations with France on the position in the Ruhr and Rhineland.—(Page 7.)

A Royal tomb, contemporaneous with the Pharaoh, Rameses II., of the nineteenth century B.C., has been discovered near Beirut. The inscription on the sarcophagus, in Phœnician, is the oldest known.—(Page 7.)

An international horse race is projected to be held at Belmont Park, New York, next summer. Great Britain, France and other European countries will be invited to send their best horses to compete in the race.—(Page 7.)

The Irish Railways.

We gather from President Cosgrave's speech in *Dail Eireann*, on Thursday, that the Government has dropped the plan of railway settlement with which it has been busy during recent months. The plan proposed a unified and self-contained system of railways within the Free State. Already, under the Government's auspices, the Great Southern and Western Company and the Midland Great Western Company have joined forces, and the Dublin and South-Eastern Company, which disliked the scheme, was to have been brought into the "combine" by compulsion. We have been strong critics of the Government's proposals for a variety of reasons. In our view unification of all the *Saorstat* railways would have many of the dangers of the policy of nationalisation which the *Dail* rejected on Thursday. The vital element of competition would be eliminated. Traffic would be diverted from Dublin to other ports. Furthermore, a self-contained system of Free State railways is an economic impossibility. They cannot prosper apart from the smoothest and most intimate co-operation with the railway system of Northern Ireland and with the great railway companies of England. The Free State would ignore these contiguous and circumambient interests at its own grave peril; yet the scheme which, until a few days ago, was the Government's policy seemed to ignore them altogether. Writing on December 1st, we begged the Government to realise that a full recognition of these interests was "a necessary condition of any tolerable settlement of the Irish railway question."

For the whole country's sake we rejoice that the Government has been converted to our view. President Cosgrave agreed on Thursday that the Free State's railways could not be "self-contained." It would not be common-sense, he said, to propose to sever communications with the railway system of Northern Ireland, and a settlement of this part of our railway problem must depend upon the settlement of the boundary question. Two great companies, or groups, of English railways tap the traffic of the whole of Ireland. The President agrees that much of our trade is dependent on their efficiency and good-will, and that the Free State railways ought to have "close working relations" with them. The Government's plans hitherto seem to have contemplated no working relations at all with the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company. The Free State, however, can ignore this gigantic concern no more successfully than it could ignore the Equator. The Company—with its capital of £400,000,000, its revenue of £86,000,000, its 270,000 servants and 10,000 locomotives—is a dominating factor in the industrial and commercial welfare of the Irish people. It is likely to have a large influence on the future of the railways of Northern Ireland. It can make or mar the Irish tourist traffic. It controls every Western British port from Holyhead to Glasgow. It would lose far less than Ireland would lose from any weakening of its present connections with the Free State.

We assume that the sound principles of the President's speech will inform any scheme of railway settlement that the Government may put before the *Oireachtas* in the near future. In the first place, the new scheme must cover not merely a part, but the whole, of the Free State's traffic problem. No scheme will be practicable or profitable that is not based on the reconciliation of the Free State's economic interests with those of Northern Ireland and Great Britain. In the next place, the new scheme must safeguard the principle of competition. We agree that, for the sake of our smaller railways, some measure of amalgamation is essential; but there is plenty of room for two separate systems which would give competitive services throughout the whole of Ireland and would stimulate competition between the great English railway companies. If the Dublin and South-Eastern Company had been drawn into a single "combine," the arteries of the Free State's traffic would have been menaced with a speedy sclerosis. The Government ought to consider most carefully this company's immense possibilities as a link in a closer economic connection between Northern and Southern Ireland. The conclusion of the whole matter is that the co-operation of three parties—the Free State Government, the Government of Northern Ireland and the London, Midland and Scottish Railway—must be the first condition of any real settlement of the Irish railway problem. We hope that President Cosgrave will open the preliminary negotiations without delay.

Roads and Housing.

President Cosgrave's statement on the unemployment problem in the Free State will give general satisfaction. Although, fortunately, the lack of work in the Free State cannot be compared with the condition of affairs in Great Britain, the problem of absorbing the unemployed is growing more urgent every day. At present about fifty thousand men are out of work in the twenty-six counties. The Free State Army is being reduced to a "peace" establishment, and some thousands of Republican prisoners are returning gradually to normal life. In proportion to the small population of the Free State, therefore, the number of unemployed is likely to be very large before the end of the winter, and the proverb that Satan finds some mischief still for idle hand to do applies to no country more faithfully than to Ireland. We are glad that President Cosgrave has not allowed himself to be misled by bad advice. No suggestion could be more dangerous, for instance, than that of Mr. Gorey, who asserted that unproductive work would be better than no work at all. The President's scheme, on the other hand, deals exclusively with work of national and economic importance. He announced that about £2,000,000 would be devoted to road-making and similar work of reconstruction. The present condition of the Free State roads is shocking. Bridges and culverts have been wrecked; in many places roadways still are impassable, and, as the President said, the 100,000 Americans whose approaching visit to the Free State has been advertised so widely would take a very bad impression of the country away with them if some improvement were not made before their arrival. These road schemes, according to Mr. Cosgrave's estimate, will absorb between 12,000 and 20,000 men, nearly all of whom will be unskilled labourers. In regard to skilled labour, the Government is prepared to spend a further sum of £250,000 on housing subsidies, as well as £50,000 on the reconstruction of houses under certain conditions. Most reasonable men will recognise the essential fairness of these conditions. As Mr. John Good pointed out, a bricklayer in Dublin is paid 11s. more per week than a bricklayer in London. Before any houses can be built, therefore, costs must be reduced, and the President said that Labour must be prepared to accept a material reduction in wages. If accommodation can be reached in this matter—and negotiations are in progress at present—the Government will be ready to advance £60 for a three-roomed house, £80 for a four-roomed house and £100 for a five-roomed house. The respective cost of the houses should be £300, £400 and £500. Very wisely, as we think, the Government will not encourage the active help of local authorities, but will try to do the work as a national undertaking. The schemes are thoroughly sound, and we hope that the co-operation of Labour will assure their success. No time ought to be lost in starting work on the roads, and as many houses as possible, especially in the neighbourhood of Dublin, should be put in hands immediately after the new year.

The Passion Players.

The exchange of "celebrities" between Europe and the United States shows no sign of abatement, and the Americans seem to be having much the better of the bargain. We have had to be content with an occasional visit from "Doug" and "Mary," Charlie Chaplin, or Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, while our trans-Atlantic cousins have had the opportunity of prostrating themselves at the feet of Georges Carpentier, Papyrus, Mr. Lloyd George and Lady Diana Duff-Cooper. The latest visitors to America are the Passion players from Oberammergau, who, to their utter bewilderment, were greeted in New York by the usual display of popular enthusiasm and jazz music. These poor people have gone to the United States to raise funds for their native village, which is on the verge of ruin. One of their proudest traditions is the fact that they will not perform outside Oberammergau, and they decided to visit America only after very strong opposition had been overcome by the harsh dictates of commonsense. Nothing will persuade them, however, to perform the Passion Play in the United States, although one cinematograph company has offered them two million dollars. They will lecture, and they will show themselves to the people, but they will not act. One wonders what impression of America will be brought home to their little Bavarian home by these sturdy peasants whose art is almost their religion. One can imagine the feelings of Anton Lang, the Christus of the company, when he was invited, on landing in New York, to express his views on "fundamentalism." The thought of the Oberammergau players competing as showmen with the notorieties of two hemispheres is humiliating. Surely their distress could have been relieved on this side of the Atlantic.

Border Beauty.

The inquiry by the Government of Northern Ireland into afforestation gives hope that the ravages which have distressed lovers of Irish scenery will soon be arrested, in the North at least. The witness who spoke of the Mourne mountains as an area well suited for the growing of timber, and drew attention to the fact that portions of that fine range had been stripped without replanting, though he spoke for commercial interests, will receive also the gratitude of artists. Travellers have been heard to declare that, of all the entrances to Ireland, that by Greenore is the most beautiful. We distrust superlatives; but assuredly the visitor who landed at Greenore in former times must have been favourably impressed. On the one hand, Slieve Foy rose proudly from the Lough, and, on the other, the splendid Mourne peaks unwreathed in the dawn. Entraining, the traveller passed along the Lough-side through many-coloured glades, with glimpses of silver water and castles among the woods—an ever-varying pageant all the way to Newry. To-day this is changed. From Newry down to the head of the Lough the glen is a scrubby wild; the Louth shore of the Lough is partly stripped, and there are mighty gashes in the Mourne slopes. The once umbrageous shores around Carlingford Lough soon may be as naked as Donegal. The Lough which was the heart of so much beauty lies between the domains of North and South. Here, then, is an opportunity for citizens on both sides of the Border to co-operate in a common interest, replanting their woods on the principle, "You save my view and I will save yours."

JACINTO BENAVENTE.

Mr. Walter Starkie, lecturer at Dublin University, lectured in Spanish on Jacinto Benavente and the Modern Drama before the Anglo-Spanish Association, London, yesterday afternoon. His Excellency the Spanish Ambassador presided. Mr. Starkie, in the course of his lecture, showed what great qualities Spanish writers were bringing to modern Europe. The great moral value of Benavente's drama consisted in raising the eyes of the Spanish people to the realities of contemporary life, and in struggling valiantly against certain prejudices that hitherto had been held as sacred.

His Excellency, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Starkie, complimented him on his subtle and detached analysis of Benavente's literary personality, and paid a special tribute to his knowledge of the Castilian tongue.

OBITUARY.

MR. CHARLES DUGUID.

Mr. Charles Duguid, the well-known writer on finance and cognate subjects, died at midnight on Thursday at his residence, at New Barnet, after a long illness. Mr. Duguid, who was in his sixtieth year, had a long career in financial journalism. After serving on the editorial staff of the *Stock Exchange and Mining Journal*, he became, in turn, assistant editor of the *Economist*, city editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Westminster Gazette*, *Morning World* and *Observer*, financial editor of the *Daily Mail*, *Evening News* and associated journals, and consulting editor of the financial section of *The Times*. During the war he was signal officer to the Hertford Volunteer Regiment, and was presented with a sword by the City of London National Guard. Mr. Duguid was the author of several publications on financial and Stock Exchange subjects.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC AWARDS.

At the weekly meeting of the Governors of the Royal Irish Academy of Music, Westland row, Dublin—Mr. James W. Drury, M.A., presiding—the examiners' reports on the annual examinations were read, and the following awards were made, viz.:—

Certificates of proficiency in teaching the pianoforte:—Honour certificates: Miss Margaret Bradbury, Miss Mary E. Haimes. Pass certificates: Miss Eileen R. Fidler, Miss Maura O'Rourke, Miss Mary P. Phillips, Miss Amelia F. O'Dwyer, Miss Kathleen N. Byrne, Miss Winifred M. Devlin, Miss Josephine M. Tisdall.

Pianoforte—"Vandeleur Academy" Scholarship: Miss Mary Phillips.

"Vandeleur" Scholarship—Mr. James Doyle.

"Coulson" Academy Scholarships—Miss Muriel Hunter, Miss Elsa Rogers.

"Lord Shandon's Prize"—Miss Nancy Starkie.

Singing—"Vandeleur Academy" Scholarship: Miss Margaret Kelly; "National Music": Miss Marion Dunne; Joseph Robinson Memorial Prize": Miss Dorothy McClure.

The following were present:—Major Arthur Whewell, Mr.

LETTER.

REPARATIONS.

STREET, LONDON, FRIDAY NIGHT.

ueen intend to leave of next week to spend Sandringham, where y nearly all the mem- for the holiday season. ill be in residence at and the King and ith the Crown Prince pleton House, so that a large gathering tw vities. As at present and Queen will return ace early in January attending th opening heir stay in town will unless circumstances of plans. er has gone down to Mr. Ramsay Mac- pend Christmas at his b, but Mr. Asquith is d about the political t a meeting of Liberal ent for Tuesday next ral Club. Presumably ill be present on thi when he will be able d that of Mr. Winston anging in the smoking should be an interest- yet to be explained in er why the Liberals, s in their favour, have ouse as the smallest

orts of excursions and w and the middle of when the fate of the decided in the House t the moment it looks rty, in assuming that upon to take office eeting of Parliament, s chickens before they

her cock-a-whoop atti- Labour Executive may sion of feeling among Whereas a few days little doubt that, if tile amendment to the supported by enough the defeat of the indications are rather

erals, who compose the nith's following, are whether after all they kely to get the kind of inistration that they servative Government riff Reform than from nt which still has the d upon its programme nding letters—and has indeed, cannot drop sistency—its proposal instruments of produc-

s taking place in the its plans when it takes tion that Mr. Ramsay at No. 10 Downing ew year; but how the overnment is to be eral support, and how o be obtained without ween the two parties not explained. The f the next few days ng of the gulf which the other two parties tter criticism of the ot confined to the ex- and file.

made to-day that Mr. in order to get over rnment representation ds, will give a definite that House to selected ticular rank. This urious departure; for e can take his seat in ls must produce his ed with his qualifica- te improbable that the allow a number of men se of Lords without out and signed. The ouse of Lords are a udicial body, and one e realm. No Govern- and loose with such a ords may be mended annot be blended.

ase.

been foolish enough to he story that foot-and- een maliciously spread the intention of doing rds. The Ministry of hen questioned on the on that it is impossible h thing, since Ireland of the supply of stone ry. The imports last a million. The cattle rgo such a thorough Ireland and on this he no grounds for the ase is to be found in A. Whyte, the chief ficer for the Irish Free disease has not existed 1.

epidemic is giving rise d anxiety goes without nt trouble is that the e is still a mystery. ll directions has failed illus, which is of the The decision of the h to turn medical the task of trying to a noteworthy step; veterinary surgeons more about animal octors, they have less atter of bacteriological sum of nearly one have been expended ring compensation for it is evident that it one hundred thousand work if a cure could ll disease.

and.

the Battle of Jutland s been much criticism *communique*, drafted by was then First Lord n the ground that, by nnecessarily depressed member the effect that e on the night when it re is another side to writer in the *Evening* that it was one of the uments issued during our and emphasis with ses in battle-cruiser e a warrant for the subsequent official did as more good in than Mr. Churchill's as it was in its judg- e results of the battle.

NGAGEMENTS.

Gondoliers," 2.30; "The s, Lyons," 6.45 and 8.45. Night," and "The Shearing ts," 2.30 and 8.15 p.m. Bells," 6.45 and 9 p.m. 6.45 and 9 p.m. e Agony of the Eagles,"

e Christian," 2 to 10.30 —" North of the Ho 8.15 p.m. ince Commandant Towns Bainbridge," 8 p.m. ell, Dukey, 10.45; and

HELP FOR UNEMPLOYED

STATE TO SPEND £2,000,000 ON ROAD-MAKING.

SUBSIDIES FOR BUILDERS.

CONDITION ON WHICH £250,000 WILL BE VOTED.

In the Dail yesterday the Public Safety Arrest and Detention (Temporary Provisions) Bill received a second reading.

The Minister for Home Affairs declared that the situation in parts of the country made it necessary to invest in the Executive "power to arrest and detain known blackguards against whom there was no definite evidence in connection with a specific offence."

President Cosgrave explained the Government's plan for dealing with unemployment. Its object, he said, was to secure an "accommodation" between employers and workers, which would ensure that full value would be given for money received.

The State would give £2,000,000 for road-making, and thus provide work for between 12,000 and 20,000 unskilled labourers. When an "accommodation" had been reached a sum of about £250,000 would be granted to subsidise building schemes and £50,000 for the reconstruction of old houses.

The Government had taken the "middle cut" between the economic price of building and the present cost. It estimated the cost of a house of five rooms at £500, a house of four rooms at £400, and a house of three rooms at £300.

The subsidies for these three types of houses would be £100, £80, and £60 respectively. For houses built in rural areas the subsidies would be reduced by £10.

QUESTIONS.

DETECTIVES' AUTHORITY TO ARREST.

Mr. Darrell Figgis asked the Minister for Home Affairs if he would make arrangements for all detectives and other persons conducting any search or arrest with official authority to show a signed authority to that effect, and if he would cause a *fac-simile* of the form of such authority to be published.

Mr. Kevin O'Higgins replied—Every member of the detective branch and plain-clothes men has a card of authority bearing the arms and the signature of the Chief Commissioner. It would be inadvisable to publish *fac-similes*, as they might be imitated and used for illegal purposes.

Replying to a supplementary question, Mr. O'Higgins gave the assurance that the cards would be produced if demanded.

INSURANCE DISPUTE.

Captain W. A. Redmond asked the Minister for Industry and Commerce whether he was aware that residents in the Six County area who joined the National Army and had since been demobilised were debarred from the benefits of the Unemployment Act; whether he was aware that he had been informed by the Northern Government that they were not entitled to such benefit until the Free State Government made good the necessary contributions under the Unemployment Act for the period of service with the National Army, and what steps, if any, he intended to take in the matter.

Mr. Hogan, who replied, said that the facts were substantially as stated in the question. The Government of Northern Ireland was wrong in informing members of the National Army that they were not entitled to benefit unless contributions were paid into the Northern Unemployment Fund by the Saorstat. Such men's rights to benefit were in no way affected by service in the National Army. The Northern Government, in demanding the payment of contributions in respect of their Army service as a condition for the payment of benefit which the men would receive if they had never served in the Army was, in effect, making their Army service a disqualification for benefit. The contributions demanded could not be paid without legislation, which, in view of the rights already possessed by the men concerned, the Ministry for Industry and Commerce could not recommend.

President Cosgrave intimated that he would not take the Ministers and Secretaries Bill any further before the Recess.

A bill to provide for temporary appointments to offices pending the reorganisation of the Courts of Justice was introduced, and the next stage ordered for January 16th.

ARREST AND DETENTION.

DRASTIC POWERS STILL NEEDED.

Mr. O'Higgins (Minister for Home Affairs) moved the second reading of the Public Safety (Arrest and Detention) Temporary Provisions Bill. He said that unfortunately, in certain areas, jurors were subject to so much intimidation and so many terrorist influences that they were not doing, and had not done, their strict duty between the accused and the State. There had been cases where jurors had acquitted prisoners in the teeth of very full and substantial evidence of guilt. Theoretically, and taking a high plane of civic duty, one might condemn that; but, humanly, one might understand it, having regard to conditions still prevailing in certain parts of the country.

There was another factor—namely, the difficulty, or, perhaps, the utter impossibility, of finding people of sufficient moral courage and sufficient physical courage—because physical courage was unfortunately necessary—to come forward and give evidence against a prisoner accused of particular crimes.

There could be in a rural area a series of outrages where the perpetrators were well known, and yet it would be impossible to secure definite evidence.

The bill was not framed to deal with any political section in the community. Crime had not been the monopoly of any particular political party. He made a present of that to the man who pressed the button for anarchy and for a crime wave unprecedented in this country—the man who was at present reading Einstein in Arbour Hill.

He contended that the situation in parts of the country made it necessary to vest in the Executive the power to arrest and detain known blackguards against whom there was no definite evidence in connection with a specific offence.

CONDITIONS IN COUNTIES.

The Minister quoted the covering letter furnished with the confidential monthly report of the Commissioner of the Civic Guard, which stated that the conditions in the Counties of Leitrim, Kerry, Cork (East and West Ridings), Tipperary, Galway, and certain parts of Kilkenny were unsatisfactory; that in Clare, Leix, and Monaghan conditions were still unsatisfactory, but in a less degree, and that there had been marked improvement in the remaining counties.

If the conditions about Dublin were general, the Government would not have been justified in asking the Dail to continue the special powers which would expire on the 1st February next. There was still, however, a very patchy state of affairs in the country, and certain very dangerous and explosive material—he might use the expression literally as well as figuratively—was lying around in six or seven of the counties, some of them large counties. The Government felt that they could not give to the citizens the protection and the security to which as taxpayers and citizens they were entitled unless members agreed with them in facing the realities of the situation and in taking the view that the powers sought should be in the Government's hands.

It would be noted in Section 2 of the bill that the grounds of detention were not identical with those in the current Public Safety Act, but were confined to "reasonable suspicion of being, or having been, engaged or concerned in the commission of any of the offences mentioned in the schedule," and the schedule set out fifteen specific offences.

Section 3 of the bill dealt with persons at present in military custody. The policy of the Government was one of release as quickly as the considerations of public safety admitted. Releases were held up and delayed for a month by reason of the hunger-strike, but since then they had proceeded at a rather rapid rate. No one wanted to keep young men locked up, living parasitically on their countrymen, costing in or about £1 a week to maintain, if one felt that these men recognised and accepted the principle of order and the supremacy of the people's will.

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

They were not asked to abandon a particular creed, doctrine, or principle, but to recognise that the country's policy must be decided by the mass wisdom or unwisdom of the people.

There had now come a period of pause and reflection, in which those men might take stock and decide the line they were going to take in the future. The Government would not be behindhand in facilitating people to take the line of decency of life and of ordinary constitutional action, nor in affording to these people an opportunity of preaching their policy in the same way as any other party in the State could preach its policy.

The Executive could not, however, countenance a rival Government within its territory and jurisdiction. They did not propose to amnesty bank robbers, murderers, and arsonists, but they wished to give an opportunity to the ordinary man who had been stampeded into this thing when crime was presented to him in the wrappings of idealism, and had not committed himself to the serious extent of murder, arson, bank robbery, or other heinous offences of that kind, and who, after drifting round the country, had now returned to his home with a reasonable security that no one was going after him if he lived in accordance with the laws of the country for the future and respected the ordinary rights of his neighbours.

The Government could not simply throw open the prison gates with a Quixotic gesture and let out those men who had been challenging the laws of the State and the rights of their neighbours for the past two years. They had tried that, and had been disappointed. They could not now turn out on the country dangerous, desperate men who would proceed again to challenge the State, which had not yet recovered from the onslaught of the past two years.

Their responsibility lay in facing the facts and passing this bill, not with gusto, for it was a measure that admittedly offended against certain general principles which ought to obtain were they faced with an ordinary situation. It was not a popular bill. It was a just and an honest bill, and some of them had not come into politics for popularity. (Hear, hear.)

LABOUR'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. T. Johnson opposed the motion, and said that no case had been made out for it.

They had been told that from ten to fifteen thousand persons were arrested under the Public Safety Act, and four or five thousand were still detained, some of them in close confinement. They were not guilty of crime in the ordinary sense, and the occasion for the offences for which they were arrested had passed and gone by with the time for their release. The Courts of Justice should decide whether these men should be detained.

The Oireachtas would be abandoning its functions if it handed over this authority to the Executive to override and supersede the Courts of Justice. Dail Eireann had failed to bring these men to Court or release them. They could not say in regard to these men that they had no proof of their guilt. They should bring them to trial and risk the consequences. The policy for the Government to adopt was to say they were satisfied that they had got control of the country, that the people were with them, and that the State was established; that they would now release the prisoners who had attempted to overthrow the State, and would deal with new offenders that might arrive in the way they ought to be dealt with.

Professor Magennis said that the responsibility for maintaining peace for all who were well disposed rested upon the Minister. It was easy to talk of sentimentality and of detaining men in prison during the Christmas season, but what about the people who were outside the prisons? Were their interests to be neglected and their enjoyment of the Christmas season to be endangered?

Mr. O'Higgins had made a case to show that this was not the moment to put the powers in abeyance.

Were the dumps as a policy abandoned? Were there no speeches, and was there no propaganda which suggested a revival—or a recrudescence at any rate—of methods of violence in portions of the country? He submitted again that it was for those who claimed that the Act previously passed should be brought to an end to show reasonable cause why it should be terminated.

THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Mr. Gorey said that this thing presented itself to him from three points of view. One was the liberty of the subject. The second was the preservation of the State—that was the liberty of the ordinary man in the State—and the third was the preservation of the fabric of justice.

Speaking as a Deputy, and not as leader of his party, he did not think that it was advisable to force a position by which the cause of justice might be stretched to such a position that it might break. At the present time the Civic Guards should be armed. They knew that there were arms in the hands of Irregulars and others. Arms were much more dangerous in the hands of irresponsible Irregulars than in the hands of responsible Irregulars. Arms in the hands of men out for robbery were worse still, and arms in the hands of soldiers, demobilised or otherwise, without authority, were, perhaps, the most dangerous of all. He said that they should accept this bill as a necessity though they disliked it.

Mr. Hogan (Clare) spoke against the bill.

Mr. Hogan (Minister for Agriculture) said that it was not attacking the issue properly to say that after what happened during the last three or four years there was nothing to make the position of a juror or witness different from what it was in 1913. Deputy Johnson said "release the prisoners or try them." He asked this question—If it were possible and convenient to try all the prisoners whom they had taken, would it not be their duty

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2.)

MURDERED BRITISH OFFICERS.

IMPOSING FUNERAL AT ALDERSHOT.

THREE V.C.'S TAKE PART IN CEREMONY.

Lieutenants Henderson, Hendy and Dove, and Private Brooks, who were murdered near Macroom, County Cork, were buried in one common grave in Aldershot Military Cemetery yesterday. The grave lies on the southern slope of a hill, whose crest bears a tall marble cross, marking the resting place of Canadian soldiers who died in Aldershot hospitals during the war.

The coffins were taken from the goods van in which the bodies were brought from Fishguard, were guarded on Thursday night by armed sentries from the Royal Fusiliers, and placed upon gun carriages, grim eighteen-pounders showing below the caskets.

A motor lorry load of wreaths—one from the Army Council—went ahead of the *cortège*, and most of the soldiers in the procession carried floral tributes.

At the head of the procession the band of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers played the Dead March in "Saul," and afterwards Chopin's "March Funèbre." Behind the band came the four six-horsed guns, each bearing a coffin, draped with the Union Jack.

The pall bearers to Mr. Henderson were five officers of the 1st Grenadier Guards, and four from his own regiment, the Green Howards.

Mr. Hendy's coffin, too, was attended by two Grenadier officers and four from the Royal Warwicks.

The pall bearers for Mr. Dove were all officers of the Hampshire Regiment, and for Private Brooks his comrades of the Royal Army Service Corps.

A party of fully forty relatives and friends followed the guns. Then came Major T. J. Hutton, representing the War Office; Lieutenant C. F. Forestier-Walker, representing the Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot; Major-General Sir A. A. Montgomery, Commanding the First Division; Major-General Sir E. P. Strickland, under whom the dead officers served in Cork; officers from every unit in Aldershot, a company of the Royal Army Service Corps, and, finally, forty Grenadiers in bearskins, with rifles reversed, who formed the firing party.

A high tribute to the dead was shown in the selection of officials. Three Victoria Cross officers took leading parts in the ceremony. Colonel L. A. Price Davies, V.C., had charge of the organisation; the Rev. W. A. Addison, V.C., assisted at the graveside Service, and Captain Harry Daniels, V.C., controlled a crowd that needed no control.

The graveside Service was conducted by the Rev. F. I. Anderson, King's Chaplain. The hymns were sung by the combined Garrison choirs.

The march from the station began at 2.15, and the farewell volleys were fired "and the "Last Post" sounded as twilight began to enfold the hillside, but darkness had fallen before the last of the mourners left the flower-piled grave.

CHARGE OF SMUGGLING.

MOTOR CAR FORFEITED.

At the Clones Court yesterday, John Gillespie, motor car owner, Clones, was charged with importing, and attempting to smuggle into the Free State, the radiator of a motor.

The evidence was that the defendant had a radiator fitted in his car when coming from Northern Ireland. Duty had not been paid on it.

The defendant was convicted, and an order made for the forfeiture of the car, which was valued at £250.

THE BRITISH DEBT.

BIG PAYMENT IN LIBERTY BONDS.

NEW YORK, Friday.

Messrs. Morgans have deposited ninety-two million dollars of Liberty Bonds with the Federal Reserve Bank to lower the next British instalment of principal and interest of war debt to America. Bankers estimate that Great Britain has saved 1,800,000 dollars through using Liberty Bonds.—(Reuter.)

HOME BANK OF CANADA.

THE ELEVENTH ARREST.

TORONTO, Friday.

The Court has given an order allowing the permanent liquidators of the insolvent Home Bank of Canada to borrow a sum not exceeding 3,750,000 dollars from other banks, so as to enable the payment of an interim dividend of 25 per cent. to depositors.

The eleventh arrest of persons connected with the direction of the bank has now been made—that of Mr. T. S. O'Connor, private secretary to Mr. Daly, President of the Bank. Mr. O'Connor is being detained as a material witness in the case against the indicted directors and officials. He owes 30,000 dollars in connection with securities pledged by Daly to the banks in the United States.—(Reuter.)

EX-SERVICE MEN'S GRANT.

REPLY TO DERRY PROTEST.

Messrs. Thomas McKeown and Sons, Cookstown, contractors for the housing scheme for ex-Servicemen at Shantallow, Londonderry, in a statement yesterday, gave an unqualified denial of the allegations of the Derry Employment Committee that men resident in the Free State are being employed on the contract. They have handed to the manager of the Derry Exchange a complete list of the name and address of every employé on the job, and they say that not one of them is resident outside Northern Ireland, while at least 60 per cent. are ex-Service men.

THE HOVE MURDER.

SUSPECT DETAINED BY JERSEY POLICE.

The Jersey police stated yesterday evening that they were not in a position to give details regarding the person under detention on suspicion of being Major Bailey, who is wanted in connection with the Hove murder.

The centenier in charge of the case said that the man, when spoken to, burst into tears, and declared that he was not the wanted man.

The Press Association's Jersey correspondent says that the man when apprehended declared that he had lost his memory, and that he was unable to say when he arrived or where he came from. He carried a leather-bottomed handbag.

PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED.

Answering Mr. T. Murphy in the Dail yesterday, the Minister for Defence said that arrangements were made for the release of Cornelius Kelly, Glann, Dunmanway (Newbridge Camp); John Murphy, Ardcahan, Dunmanway (Harepark Camp); John Buttimer (Tintown No. 2 Camp), Jer. Murphy, Eyeries, Co. Cork (Tintown No. 3 Camp), and Charles O'Keefe, Convent Hill, Bandon (Newbridge Camp). James Crowley, Connagh, Ballineen, Co. Cork (Tintown No. 2 Camp), could not be recommended for release at present.

Further answering Mr. Murphy, he said that arrangements were made for the release of Cornelius Keane, Droumfeagh, Ballineen, and David Crowley, Connagh, Ballineen, who were interned at Newbridge.

MR. S. T. O'KELLY RELEASED.

It is reported that Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly was released from Mountjoy yesterday. He had been a prisoner for over a year.

The Chief Constable of Cambridge has issued an order prohibiting carol singing, except during Christmas week.

THE SCARTAGLIN MURDERS.

FIVE SOLDIERS IN COURT.

Our Tralee Correspondent writes:—The names of the five members of the Free State Army now in custody in connection with the Scartaglen murders were given to the Press last evening by Chief Superintendent Hannigan, Civic Guards, as Sergeant Michael O'Shea, Volunteer Michael O'Shea, Volunteer Daniel Brosnan, Volunteer James McCluskey, and Volunteer Robert McNeill. The first three are charged with the wilful murder of Thomas Brosnan, at Scartaglin, on the 6th of December, and the remaining two with aiding and abetting the commission of the murder.

They were brought before District Justice Johnson, when Chief Superintendent Hannigan applied for a remand, to enable him to complete his inquiries.

The District Justice granted a remand till Tuesday next. The prisoners were removed to Cork Jail.

Chief Superintendent Hannigan expects to make two more important arrests. The most careful inquiries into the case are being made.

While none of those in custody is accused of any connection with the murder of Sergeant Woods, it is believed that information with regard to that crime will be forthcoming.

THE POST OFFICE

UNION AND GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

MEETING ON MONDAY.

The announcement of the Government decision on the findings of the Postal Commission has made very little, if any, stir in Post Office circles in Dublin.

On calling at the headquarters of the Irish Postal Union in Cavendish Row yesterday our representative was informed that the officials had nothing to say on the statement made by the Postmaster-General. He was informed that a large meeting of the Executive Council would be held on Monday next to consider the position, and decide on the attitude of the Union to the changes made in the service.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Friday.

Many developments in the Postal and Telegraph services were outlined to-day at the annual meeting of the Northern Ireland Post Office Clerks' Association, held in the Ulster Minor Hall, Belfast.

The Lord Mayor (Alderman Turner), who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the citizens, said that within a few weeks from its formation 85 per cent. of the Post Office clerks in Northern Ireland joined the Association. Since then 150 new members had been enrolled, and 16 branches had been formed.

The Association was thoroughly representative of the indoor staffs, and he was gratified to know that its members welcomed co-operation with the business community for the improvement of the postal, telegraph, and telephone services.

Belfast was now the centre in Northern Ireland for outward and inward, foreign and Colonial, letter and parcel mails. The progress of the city had been steady and continuous, and as a city advanced so must its postal facilities increase.

Many important developments in connection with the postal services in Northern Ireland might shortly take place. Machine telegraphy had already been introduced in Belfast, and was about to be extended to other head offices. It was expected that automatic telephones would be installed in the near future. The establishment of an air mail service would, he was convinced, be of great value to the community, and would tend to facilitate business and other correspondence. (Applause.)

All these improvements and scientific extensions were certain to be highly beneficial, and to ensure their proper working it was essential that the three contracting parties—the department, the public, and the staff—should work in harmony and agreement.

Mr. Macdowell, Postmaster of Belfast, also welcomed the delegates. He asked them to pay a tribute to a member of the Association, Mr. H. J. Little, who had been awarded a testimonial by the Royal Humane Society for his gallantry in rescuing a little girl from drowning at the Waterworks, Cavehill road, Belfast. The members of the Central Amateur Swimming Club and some of Mr. Little's colleagues in the Post Office had forwarded a medal to be presented to him.

The Lord Mayor made the presentation.

The Secretary, in his report, which was adopted, said that the coming year promised to be a most eventful one for Post Office officials in Northern Ireland. The conduct of the salary negotiations to a successful conclusion and the probable transfer of the service to the Northern Government were matters which would severely test the resources and capacity of the Executive.

LIMERICK POACHERS

FIRE ON CIVIC GUARD.

While Sergeant Flynn and two men of the Civic Guards were protecting fisheries at Doon, County Limerick, on Thursday night they came upon four men, who fired on the Guards with three revolvers and a shotgun.

The attackers then decamped, leaving behind them a bag containing eight salmon and a gaff. The Guards escaped injury.

Yesterday Superintendent Bracken and Sergeant O'Mahony arrested a man at Bilboa on suspicion in connection with the affair.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

CONTRASTS IN FINES.

Patrick Chambers, 114 Upper Dorset street, Dublin, was fined £3 and 2s. costs in the Dublin Police Court yesterday for working a lame horse. The driver was fined 2s. 6d. The prosecution was made at the instance of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Characterising the case as a "most savage one," the magistrate at Wexford fined Joseph Breen, Green street, 40s. and costs and 7s. 6d. expenses for leaving on the roadside a jennet suffering from sores and wounds until the animal became a danger to the public health and was destroyed by a sanitary officer. A man to whom defendant tried to sell the jennet said that the sides of the animal were falling out.

Patrick Doherty, Irvinestown, was yesterday fined 10s. and costs at Enniskillen for cruelty to an old horse. The animal, which he had only just bought, was too weak to be driven to defendant's stable, and he put it in a field, where three days later it was found in a deplorable condition. It was destroyed by the police.

ENDOWMENT FOR TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

TORONTO, Friday.

The Board of Governors of the University of Toronto to-day announced that the Rockefeller Foundation had granted the University a million dollar endowment fund for the maintenance of the Medical Faculty of the University. The foundation has given annually, for three years, the interest on the million dollars, but has now announced that the principal will be turned over in recognition of the research work of the faculty, which culminated in the discovery of insulin by Dr. Banting.—(Reuter.)

ARMED ROBBERY.

Two armed and masked men raided the licensed premises of John Blake, of 19 Lower Grangegorman, Dublin, at about 9 o'clock last night, and stole £14 from the cash register.

CATTLE DISEASE IN CHESHIRE.

34 CASES YESTERDAY.

HOME COUNTIES NOW SAFE.

The Ministry of Agriculture yesterday reported thirty-four new cases of foot-and-mouth disease in Cheshire, but the fresh outbreaks are confined to one area, and, speaking generally, it is hoped that the disease is diminishing.

The Home Counties are now regarded as safe, and, with the exception of a small area in Buckinghamshire, were to be released from control after midnight yesterday.

An official summary of the position from August 27 shows that the total number of outbreaks amounts to 1,108. Of the number of counties affected, twenty-eight are in England, two in Wales and nine in Scotland. The total numbers of animals slaughtered, or authorised to be slaughtered, are given as follows:—Cattle, 36,516; sheep, 16,991; pigs, 19,951; goats, 33.

The gross compensation paid to farmers is estimated at £1,082,000, with receipts from the salving of healthy carcases amounting to £223,000. The actual cost of the outbreak has therefore been £859,000.

THE ALLEGED PLOT.

IRISH MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

In reference to the allegation of Mr. Jennison, of the Crewe (Cheshire) Farmers' Association, that a beast had been intentionally infected with foot-and-mouth disease and sent into England, with the view of spreading the malady amongst English herds in the interests of the Irish cattle trade,

The Minister for Agriculture told an *Irish Times* representative yesterday that the statement of the gentleman at Crewe was fantastic and ridiculous, and hardly needed contradiction. Ireland, North and South, was free—absolutely free—from the disease, and had been so for a long time. It was rife in Great Britain for over three months, and he (Mr. Hogan) and the Government of the Free State had every sympathy with English farmers in their plight, and with the Department which was endeavouring to control and circumscribe the outbreak.

He could well understand, he said, that farmers who had suffered immense losses by the slaughter of their cattle, and in other ways in consequence of the epidemic, and who saw no immediate prospect of anything but the present conditions continuing, should show some irritation, and give expression to it in excitable language.

He did not blame English farmers merely because one of their number happened to lose his head and his temper, and to make irresponsible statements, which—from the point of view of anyone who knows anything about the cattle trade—did not require contradiction.

REFUSAL TO DISINFECT.

CATTLE DEALER FINED £10.

At the Waterford District Court yesterday, Timothy Healy, cattle dealer, Waterford, was fined £10 for failure to comply with regulations made by the Department of Agriculture under the Foot-and-Mouth Order regarding disinfection.

Mr. Ryan, State Solicitor, said that the defendant, as a shipper of cattle, on his return to Fishguard refused to go into the disinfecting place at the landing stage.

The case was that the police defendant was drowsy, having travelled during the night. He was not aware of the new regulation at the time. Since then he had gone to the disinfecting box of his own accord.

Mr. Molloy, District Justice, said that the fact that a man was drowsy and in a hurry to catch his train did not entitle him to gamble with the cattle industry of the country.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

INTRODUCTION OF CANADIAN BREEDING HEIFERS.

Veterinary officials and representatives of public bodies and veterinary societies from all parts of the United Kingdom, together with representatives of Canada, Australia and South Africa, met at the Royal Sanitary Institution, London, yesterday afternoon, to discuss the question of tuberculosis in cattle and the desirability of allowing the introduction of breeding heifers from Canada if certified free from tuberculosis.

Alderman W. Phene Neal, the late Chairman of the Cattle Markets' Committee of the City of London, in opening the discussion, stated that the matter of tuberculosis in cattle, and, incidentally, foot-and-mouth disease, was of very great importance to everybody in the United Kingdom, because it had been shown by science that tuberculosis bacilli could be transmitted from cattle to human beings. That being the case, it was idle to anticipate that the disease could be eradicated from human beings until tuberculosis in cattle could be arrested and finally eliminated.

Mr. Hayhurst, Inspector of the City of London Cattle Markets, said that if Canadian heifers were imported as a temporary measure, he was confident that when farmers realised the quality of the cattle the measure would become permanent.

Captain J. M'Clure, Veterinary Official of the Belfast City Council, declared that pedigree stock which had taken centuries to build up, and which was reputed all over the world, was being slaughtered because of something they could not understand. They had been asleep, and had not been willing to spend money on research work.

Mr. J. S. Lloyd, Chief Veterinary Inspector of Sheffield, and Mr. A. Gofton, Chief Veterinary Inspector of Edinburgh, expressed the opinion that if the Canadian heifers were imported there was no guarantee that they would not become infected when placed in our cow-sheds.

Mr. Gofton, referring to the foot-and-mouth outbreak, said that any statement concerning the spread of the disease through Irish cattle should never be made unless substantiated by incontrovertible evidence.

After further discussion two resolutions were passed. The first advocated an investigation by the Ministry of Agriculture into the spread of tuberculosis among cattle, and the second declared that it was desirable to allow the introduction of breeding heifers from Canada, subject to a Government certificate that they were free from tuberculosis.

SHIPMENTS FROM DUBLIN.

At the port of Dublin yesterday the principal outgoings of live stock were those shipped by the London, Midland, and Scottish Company, which sailed three steamers from the North Wall to Holyhead. Strong complaints were heard concerning the delay of the cross-Channel authorities in giving information as to the number of cattle that might be shipped from the Liffey last night. The British and Irish Company sailed one steamer to the Mersey and another to Manchester, the Burns-Laird Line having the Lady Kerry at their disposal for the Greenock and Glasgow trip, and their own Heysham steamer Brier.

The utmost vigilance is exhibited by ship inspectors of the Veterinary Branch of the Department of Agriculture at the port. They watch all incoming cross-Channel steamers for returning cattle drovers, bullock men, and dealers, in order that fumigation and disinfecting may take place immediately after they come ashore.

HONOUR FOR THE EARL OF ATHLONE.

The *Court Circular* states that Princess Alice and Major-General the Earl of Athlone and the Lady May Cambridge visited the King and Queen yesterday afternoon. His Majesty invested Major-General the Earl of Athlone with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

A proposal to strike the name of Lord Birkenhead off the list of Vice-Presidents of the League of Nations Union, on account of his speech to Glasgow students, was rejected yesterday at a meeting in London of the General Council.

LABOUR CABINET INEVITABLE,

BUT CAPITAL LEVY MUST GO.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE NEXT STEP.

NO COALITION.

The Press Association is indebted to the courtesy of the editor of the "Daily Chronicle" for the following extract from a special copyright article by Mr. Lloyd George, which appears in that journal to-day:—

Beating off the attack on Free Trade has created a problem of a novel character in British political history. The electorate definitely and decisively turned down the idea of coalition between parties in the 1922 election. The experiment cannot be renewed either on the right or on the left.

Any question of co-operation between Tories and Liberals must, therefore, be dismissed. The Carlton Club has made that impossible. As Lord Balfour said in describing the decision of the Carlton meeting, "There are certain things gentlemen don't do." It was one of the most scathing phrases ever used about the conduct of a Party, but it was uttered by the most distinguished living member of that Party, and it stands and always will stand. Utterance, however, has its logical corollary. An understanding with such a Party is not practical politics. There is no Liberal of any standing who would rely upon it.

The new Party, which has risen to great power in recent years, is, undoubtedly, pledged to mischief. The immediate question is what it will do when it is charged with the responsibility. Will it put its incendiary doctrines into practice, or will it quietly drop the revolutionary torch, and walk by the ordered light of practice and precedent? Had it secured a majority at the last election I should not view the prospect with much hope. The dominant factor in the circumstances, however, is that, if a Socialistic Party takes office, it cannot legislate, nor yet administer without Liberal acquiescence.

That fact must necessarily cramp the Glasgow style. That does not mean that the Labour Party can do nothing. It does not even prevent its effecting great changes. There still would be a wide field for progressive action on unemployment, education, housing, health, agriculture, and foreign policy. A large section of the Labour programme is identical with the proposals submitted by Liberalism to the country. Nine-tenths of the Labour Party will be well pleased to be able to plead the constraint imposed by the fact that they are a minority in the House.

Capital levy and nationalisation must, therefore, be postponed, and precedence given to measures which Liberals will be heartily glad to support, from whatever quarter they may come.

Is the contingency of a Labour Government possible? Unless the spirit of the Constitution is to be violated, it seems to me to be inevitable. The Electorate has, by the most overwhelming majority ever recorded, voted "no confidence" in the present Administration. Eight million eight hundred thousand electors, out of a total poll of 14,200,000, gave an anti-Government vote. No Government has ever been dismissed with such emphasis.

For them to continue in office is, therefore, a defiance. If they have not the decency to recognise that they are not wanted the new Parliament will make short work of them. One party or other, or both, must surely move a vote of no confidence in such a Government, and, whoever moves it, all those who are resigned to oppose the present Administration are in duty bound to vote for the motion.

I assume that this vote of want of confidence will be moved by the second party in the State. The party that successfully challenges the Government on a vote of confidence has the next call by all the practice of the Constitution.

Any attempt at a shallow cleverness to "do Labour out of its chance" would provoke a resentment, which would astonish its perpetrators. It would inflict irretrievable harm on a Constitution, whose stability depended on the confidence it has always inspired in all classes in its stern and undeviating impartiality. It was for the leaders of the Labour Party to decide whether they were prepared to shoulder the responsibilities of Government, when they would shirk. But since they have declared that they are ready to take responsibility, to deprive them of their legitimate chance would be a fraud on the Constitution. The Carlton Club must have the courage to look its own handiwork in the face.

There is no question of Coalition between Liberals and Conservatives, or Liberals and Labour. Whichever party takes power it must accept the whole of the burden, place its own remedies before the country, and the other parties must accept their responsibility as far as criticism or opposition may be concerned, and they must all face the consequences of their own action.

One word as to the relative progress shown by the parties at the election. The only real advance was that made by the Liberal Party. In comparing the aggregate poll of 1923 with that of the election of 1922, the Tory poll has receded and the Labour vote does not represent any very substantial increase, but Liberalism made undoubted strides.

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LIBERAL POLICY.

BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Friday.

Mr. Asquith has summoned a meeting of the Liberal members of the new House of Commons, to be held at the National Liberal Club at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Speeches dealing with the present political situation will be delivered by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and Sir John Simon. As a rule, gatherings of this kind are conducted in private, but on this occasion Press representatives will be present.

LORD BALFOUR LEAVES LONDON.

The Earl of Balfour has returned to Whittinghame, East Lothian.

BACK TO NORMAL.

MR. BEST AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

The annual meeting of the Mid-Armagh Women's Unionist Association took place yesterday afternoon in the Unionist Club, Abbey street, Armagh. The Attorney-General for Northern Ireland (the Right Hon. Richard Best, K.C., M.P.) presided.

The annual report and statement of accounts were adopted, on the motion of Miss Allison, seconded by Mrs. Gibson. The officebearers and the members of the Executive Committee were re-elected.

Mrs. D'Arcy proposed, and Mrs. White seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and it was passed by acclamation.

Mr. Best, replying, said that he knew of the splendid work that had been accomplished by the members of the Association since the elections to the Northern Parliament, two and a-half years ago. He had abiding faith in the common-sense of the British people, and he was convinced that the problems awaiting solution could be properly solved on the lines suggested by the present Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin.

Undoubtedly the Northern Government had a very difficult task when they took over the Government of this part of Ireland. They had, however, stuck to their work, and endeavoured to do their best. They had been criticised—he supposed they must be criticised—but he hoped that the criticism would be fair. They wanted to work hard in order that their principles might be upheld; they wanted still to remain portion of the United Kingdom; they wanted to be linked closely with Great Britain. They had nothing to say about people in other parts of Ireland who took different views.

There were great difficulties ahead, but he thought that, just as they had surmounted them in the past, they would be able to overcome them in the future. Things had improved tremendously, and they were back to normal. He hoped that such a position would long continue.

"LEDA AND THE SWAN."

DISPUTED WORK OF ART.

FRENCH EXPERT'S VIEW.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Friday.

M. Maurice Roy, a well-known French art expert, claims the discovery that the famous "Leda" in the National Gallery in London, attributed to Michael Angelo, is only a copy by the painter, Rossi.

The supposed work of Michael Angelo was bought by Lord Spencer in 1740, and passed into the hands of the Duke of Northumberland, who presented it to the Gallery in 1838. The authentic work had been given to his pupil, Minni. He came to Paris to sell it to Francis I., who, however, was absent, and the picture was left with Minni's friend, Bonacorsi. Francis, in the meantime employed Rossi, who had seen the original work in the artist's studio in 1529, to paint a "Leda" for Fontainebleau, and, according to M. Roy, it was this copy which was later acquired by Lord Spencer. The French expert does not undertake to

DUBLIN PANTOMIME.

WHITTINGTON COMES AGAIN TO THE GAIETY.

After this week the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, will be closed until Boxing Day, in order to enable preparations to be pushed forward in connection with the forthcoming pantomime, which, by the way, is woven round a perennially favourite theme with young and old, "Dick Whittington and His Cat." The Gaiety pantomime is a recognized annual institution, with certain time-honoured traditions which must be observed, and in choosing the romantic career of London's greatest Lord Mayor as the basis for this season's fun-making and gorgeous spectacle the management feel that they will have the approval of all their patrons.

The "book" is by T. Royal, and S. P. Swanton is responsible for the music. Mr. Fred. W. Warden will personally supervise the work or organization, and during the run of the pantomime he will have the valuable assistance of Mr. Charles W. Anson as stage manager.

The essential part of the Whittington legend is that the young man, by persistence in the face of reverses, won the confidence of his employer, Alderman Fitzwarren, and the hand of the Alderman's daughter, and rose to be one of London's most successful merchants and its most renowned Lord Mayor. This, briefly, is the story which the pantomime will unfold. After the introductory scene, "The Belfry," the audience will be shown Fitzwarren's stores and wine cellar Highgate Hill, "The Jolly Sailors," Old London docks, the Palace Gardens, the dock "The Pitch and Toss," Olde Cheapside, Fitzwarren's kitchen, and the Guildhall.

The principal "boy" is Miss Olive Fox, who was a popular Aladdin two years ago at the Gaiety, and Miss Nora Guy is cast for the part of the principal girl. Mr. Clarkson Rose, a highly popular comedian, will have plenty of scope for fun in the part of Idle Jack, and Bert and Billy Bex will collaborate in laughter-raising. Mr. Harry Gilmore will be the Cat. A troupe of dancers and a full chorus will support these and other principals.

The pantomime will open on Boxing Day. During the first week of the "run" there will be a matinée daily, and there will be four matinée performances in the course of the second week.

SCOTTISH SHINTY PLAYERS V. IRISH HURLERS.

As international match between a selected team of Irish hurlers and the best shinty team in Scotland is now definitely arranged as one of the features of next year's big sporting festival, Aonach Tailteann. The Scottish game is very like our own, and is most popular with the descendants of the purely Gaelic clans. To-day it is the game *par excellence* of the Highlands. The shinty side consists of twelve players, the sticks used being made of heavy wood, usually hickory. The blade of the shinty stick is narrower than that of the camas, and triangular in section. The shinty ball is similar to our hurling ball, but of a smaller size.

Mr. Flynn, of Gourock, who controlled the Tailteann Organisation in Scotland last season, states that the Scottish shinty players are anxious to test their skill with the best Irish hurlers. In the international match twelve men will play on each side, and the lighter shinty ball will be used in the first half.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A lecture under the auspices of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Dublin, was delivered by Mr. John W. Doorly, C.S.B., in the church, Rathmines Park, last night, the subject being the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, whom the lecturer termed "the greatest reformer of modern history." The net result of Mrs. Eddy's spiritual attainment was the great healing mission known as Christian Science, which, for over fifty years, had proved to mankind that the spiritual understanding of God and of the true man did, in truth, deliver from sin and darkness. The time was approaching when Christian Science would show that this understanding likewise raised the dead.

WORKING BOYS' CLUB.

FETE AT ROTUNDA BUILDING.

The Adele *Fête* and Christmas Fair, in aid of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Anthony's Boys' Club, 89 Dorset street, Dublin, was opened in the Rotunda Buildings yesterday.

In declaring the *fête* open, Alderman A. Byrne said that the object was to help boys who had left school and joined the ranks of the workers, and if the fête was successful, the members of the Society would be able to devote more attention to the needs of the boys and more attention to the poor families committed to their care.

CHRISTMAS ARRANGEMENTS ON THE RAILWAYS.

Attention is directed to the announcements in our advertising columns of the full Christmas arrangements of the principal Irish railway companies. Beginning with Saturday, December 22, special trains will be in operation on all the lines. In addition many special trains will be run. On the Great Northern line no goods, mineral, live stock, or parcel business will be transacted at any of the companies' stations.

The Great Southern Company's stations and goods offices will be closed on December 26, and live stock will only be taken where there are fairs and where special provision has been made.

On the Midland Great Western system the goods and live stock traffic will be suspended also, except at certain stations where arrangements have been made to take cattle to the Dublin market.

The Burns and Laird Lines Steamship Company will issue cheap fifteen-day excursion tickets to Glasgow, Greenock and Edinburgh on December 20th and 22nd.

ROSSE COLLEGE, STEPHEN'S GREEN.

Successes gained by Pupils during October and November:—Bank of Ireland—26 of the 35 appointments (with First 7 Places); Royal Bank—7 appointments; other Irish Banks—11; Corporation Typists—2; M.G.W.R. Clerkships—5 appointments.—(Advt.)

The special preacher at Christ Church Cathedral to-morrow afternoon will be the Rev. Canon Forrester, M.A., Chaplain of Trinity College, Dublin, formerly head of the Dublin University Mission to Chota Nagpur.

Gifts that Please at
EASON'S
ATTACHE CASES, LADIES' WRIST BAGS.
DRESSING CASES. MILITARY BRUSH SETS.
MANICURE AND NEEDLE CASES.
POCKET BOOKS. LETTER WALLETS.
PURSES. CARD CASES. ALBUMS.
SAFETY RAZORS.
TRAVELLING GOODS.
FOUNTAIN PENS.
Stocks of all the well-known varieties.
AND USEFUL PRESENTS IN LEATHER AND METAL.
ON COPIES OF THE POETS. NOVELS, ANNUALS, AS NUMBERS.
CARDS. CALENDARS. DIARYS, ETC.
Letters receive special attention.
Sackville St., Dublin
JEWELLERY
Watches, Medals, Coins, Old Gold, Silver, etc., bought by post.
HENRY STREET, DUBLIN. (Corner.)

FREE STATE PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Page 7, Column 2.)

words of the motion. He did not like a vote of censure passed on a Government that had carried on against a minority who were out to cut the throat of the nation.

Mr. Corish said that they did not object to National soldiers who were being demobilised being employed on roads, but they resented National soldiers who were demobilised being sent to "blacking" on other men. The workers wanted work, and were prepared to give honest value to the Government if it provided them with work.

Mr. A. Byrne said that he could give instances of actual starvation within a stone's throw of Nelson Pillar, and something would have to be done quickly. Men accustomed to work in the workshop or at the lathe were walking the streets at present, and that class of man did not want the dole. There were in Dublin at least 25,000 people living in single-roomed tenements, which should be swept away. People were living in abject poverty in houses without any proper sanitary accommodation. He wished to repeat his suggestion, first made some time ago, that private builders and men of small capital should get a small grant towards the building of houses. He would also like to see a further grant, such as that given to the Dublin Port and Docks Board by Lord St. Davids's Committee some time ago, for the purpose of reclaiming land. That would provide work and reclaim land that would add to the valuation of the city. He wished they had the report of the Fiscal Commission, so that they could see if it was possible to stop the wholesale dumping of manufactured articles which could be made at a reasonable rate in Dublin.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President Cosgrave said that it was only fair and reasonable, in dealing with the question of unemployment, that they should examine it carefully, and see what was responsible for it, what had led up to it, and what steps could be taken in an effort to abolish it permanently.

He thought that in the course of events in Europe, and in Ireland for the last ten years, they would be able to place their finger on the real cause of unemployment. Their whole system of economics had been disturbed by the late war and the late revolution, and by the changes which naturally followed these events—the raising of prices, the raising of incomes, the lowering of incomes, and the alterations in capital. There as compared with the present, ten years ago, had certainly been some fairly sound economy. Ordinary business of that time, the expansion of business and industrial effort had results generally for which there was much more reason to be satisfied than was the case today.

There was now a certain nervousness of the rapidly changing circumstances, and one must not exclude that fact from one's considerations. Whatever the economic basis was ten years ago, it had had long growth, and the roots of that growth were implanted firmly.

The reasons which lead up to the particular problem which they had now to try to solve, and the conditions which lead up to it were going; the war was going, and their own revolution was gone. He thought it was now time that all parties in the State sought to take stock of the changed conditions, and see how far these changed conditions were responsible for this great problem, which must be solved.

FARMING INDUSTRY.

They could not exclude from their consideration of this matter the grave prospects and condition of their main industry. He would not be disposed to take the farmers' particular view of their industry, and one would naturally come to the conclusion that the Government, with all its works and pomps, and all those who supported it, ought to have been damned long ago if they took the Labour Party's view.

Some had dealt with the question of unemployment as if they were dealing with a passing phase, a condition which must be given a tonic, and the tonic would do the rest. That was not the manner in which the Government had approached this matter now, or during the last six months. If they were to treat this question as a matter for temporary relief, then they must consider the "dole." It was not with the consent of the Labour Party that the "dole" was given to this country. It was an easy way of getting out of a difficulty when the capital was under the control of a much richer country than this. This State could not afford that particular form of assistance.

The fund which distributed insurance unemployment benefit was now one million pounds on the wrong side, and a sum of one million would have to be advanced in order to discharge those payments. He asked members not to lose sight of the fact that this was relatively a poor country. Last year Scotland's revenue was returned as somewhere in the neighbourhood of 100 millions, while Ireland's was somewhere about a quarter of that sum. Ireland had not the same riches as Great Britain, nor the same potentialities.

This country was not at the "scratch mark" with the two neighbouring countries, nor with the countries on the Continent. They had no right to adopt the methods used in other countries. In other countries the system of inflation was adopted. They had got no right to consider that here, and had no reason to show why they should disturb a very serious credit situation.

NO NATIONAL DEBT.

In other countries what they took as the sound standard was now only worth 6s. 3d. They had no national debt. The ten millions which they borrowed was not a national debt, and they had borrowed it in good faith, and in good faith it would be returned.

Referring to arguments advanced by the Labour Party, the President said that it was beyond his comprehension why the cost of living should vary between one county and another. In distributing public funds the Government was not entitled to pay in one county 9s. 7d. and in another 5s. 10d. There could be no distinction between the counties when they were getting money from the public on a level basis all over the country. They could not distribute the money unequally by reason of changes of rates of wages paid in different districts.

The failure of the trade in the Government had failed to deal with unemployment. Since they came into office in 1922 they had provided practically £1,000,000 for housing.

Alderman Corish had said that a house was built in Wexford for £630, and that a similar house was built in Dublin for £475. Would a man who was paid 1s. 6d. an hour in Wexford pay £630 for that house? In other words, if a person charged the State 1s 6d. per hour for his work, was he prepared to buy the article at what it cost to build?

Another deputy said that he was a member of two local authorities; but what were they doing? One of them would have got from the Government by the end of the year £100,000. Yet, what were they doing towards the relief of unemployment? They sent in a political petition there some days ago, and, if they spent the time considered in doing so in making constructive proposals to deal with an important question as unemployment, the people whom they represented would be very much better satisfied. (Hear, hear.)

FISCAL REPORT.

Mention had been made of the fiscal report, and who was leading to a point which he had barely touched upon. They were not satisfied on any report, coming from any quarter dealing with the Fiscal Commission, to start off on present prices. They wanted to have prices examined, and if they were not economic they would not be justified in starting off. A deputy said that if they prohibited bottles coming in to Dublin they could be made in Dublin; but the deputy did not say at what price they were coming in, or at what price they would be made there. Could the people of this country afford to pay an uneconomic price? If they started on that basis, then they would have no money to buy here or elsewhere.

If the House could be persuaded that there was unfair competition in the matter of dumping, and that there would be a fair return given in work done here, then the Government were prepared to do everything in their power to see that the workers got employment; but they were not going to put a tax on goods coming in when the price charged for goods here was beyond their value.

For twelve months they had representations from people in business all over the country, every one of them having the same story. It was not altogether a question of wages. He would not care twopence about high wages if the output was increased three or four times. The question was, could they get value for value? And he thought that deputies ought to admit that that was a fair case to put up. If the workers were provided with money for house-building, they should be able to purchase these houses at a reasonable price.

Even with the unsatisfactory state of affairs that existed there, there were people coming along to start business, and within the last nine months they had people spending a lot of money in putting up factories. But they were putting them up in the belief that if the prevailing conditions were unsatisfactory, people would realise that fact and remove these unsatisfactory conditions.

Some time recently he heard—but he could not vouch for the story—that some people recently demobilised from the Army were employed in a Government Department, and that it was common talk among them that they were not going to give a return for the money paid. That was not the spirit that they would expect from men coming from a line honourable profession like the Army, and if the Government found that they did not give honest work they would be shunted. (Hear, hear.) Even though they were to make threats, not they would go, if they did not give a return for their money. (Hear, hear.)

VALUE.

In dealing with this question of unemployment, the Government's view was to get at a basis where there would be value either for Government money or other money for any article received or services rendered. If they were agreed on that, then the other points could be very easily got over. The Government's policy was to apply such money as could be made available for constructive work, rather than to unemployment benefit. The principal scheme of work was road-making. That would absorb unskilled labour almost entirely; and they were prepared to make available for the road scheme and for reconstruction—the building of bridges and so on—a large sum of money. He anticipated that they would have available for that, with one other little activity that he would mention later, a sum of approximately two million pounds.

They were told that 100,000 Americans would visit the country next year, and if that was the case he thought the roads ought to be in a reasonably good state of repair, so that they could remove from their minds any impressions of what the Press might have said during the last twelve months, and leave with the impression that the Irish people could remedy defects in a short space of time.

The Government had unofficial conferences with employers and responsible Labour leaders, and they put forward their views on unemployment, and pointed out that they (the Government) could not afford much money, but that they were prepared to go a fair distance, granted that they were met. And the other two parties agreed to meet the Government, after some little hesitation. At the last meeting one of those present made a fly in the ointment; but they made his mind easy, and showed that it would not be a real stumbling block, and that they on their part undertook to do whatever was in their power to find accommodation on the proposal which the Government was going to make.

Now, considerable advances should be made by the other side. The Government was prepared to put up a sum of £250,000 in the nature of subsidies for the building of 5,000 houses, and a sum of £50,000 for the reconstruction of houses under certain conditions.

Those houses were to be built for a certain price. The Government said that a local authority or any person putting down the sum of money the Government had stated, must be entitled to get the house. In other words, the Government wanted to make sure in asking for accommodation from the various trade organisations, they in turn would derive the maximum benefit from that scheme, and the Government grant, in the nature of subsidy for a three-roomed house, would be £60; for a four-roomed house £80, and for a five-roomed house £100.

Mr. Johnson—is this confined to cities?

The President said that grants and grants in aid, the subsidies in rural districts would be £50 for a three-roomed house, £70 for a four-roomed house, and £90 for a five-roomed house.

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DUBLIN AND THE PROVINCES.

DUBLIN.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS. — John Williams, an Australian, and William Doyle, Hendrick street, were remanded in the Dublin Police Court yesterday, on charges of stealing a purse containing £2 12s. 6d. from a handbag carried by a Mrs. Kathleen Fortune, while she was alighting from a tramcar at the Nelson Pillar, and of loitering for an unlawful purpose, and for assaulting passengers by threats.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT.—The usual Sunday afternoon concert will be held in La Scala Cinema, Sackville street, to-morrow. Mr. Hughes Macklin, the Carl Carlisle, Camden and Templebrady Forts, all of which command the entrance to Cork Harbour. Colonel Phillips complimented the men on their smart appearance and excellent conduct, and in particular expressed the pleasure which he felt when he was informed of the manner in which they had conducted themselves towards the civilian population, and the very friendly relations that had existed between the troops and the citizens of the Free State.

CONDENSED MILK COMPANY SUPPLIES.—A meeting of milk suppliers to the Irish Condensed Milk Company, held at Limerick Junction yesterday, passed the following resolution:—"That, in consideration of the guarantees given by the Official Receiver's agent to the delegate from the suppliers, the representatives of the suppliers will meet any party completing purchase of creameries to secure their interests; that the price paid for milk by the Receiver for the present month of December shall be the current price of milk as paid by the other creameries. We agree to continue the supply of milk until further notice."

ULSTER.

CO. CAVAN AWARDS.—At Bailieboro' Quarter Sessions James Rooney, Kingscourt, was awarded £73 19s. 9d. for whiskey, rum, and tobacco looted from his publichouse. Peter Smith, Munterconnaught, was awarded £109 for the poisoning of two sows, one store pig, and two calves on March 28, 1922, and for the burning of twelve stacks of oats on November 9, 1922. Several awards were made for the theft of bicycles by armed men.

On the occasion of her retirement after thirty-four years' service in the Gorey Post Office, Miss Godkin received presentations from the staff and the people of Gorey.

Handel's "Messiah" will be rendered by the choir of the Mariners' Church, Kingstown, on Monday at 8 p.m. A collection will be made for organ repairs.

Mr. R. T. Hunter, cashier of the Monaghan branch of the Royal Bank of Ireland, has been appointed manager of the Ballybay branch, and is succeeded at Monaghan by Mr. S. A. Armstrong.

There was a large congregation in St. George's Church last night when the George Harrison Oratorio Society rendered Handel's "Messiah." The performance was one of all-round merit.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

ARMAGH SHOW REPORT.—It was reported to the annual meeting of County Armagh Agricultural Society, held in Portadown on Thursday afternoon, that the twenty-third show, held in June last, was an unqualified success, and fully eclipsed all previous records, the entries, both numerically and from the point of view of quality, surpassing anything previously attained.

MARKET PRICES AND FLAX BURNING.—The judge at Lifford yesterday said, in reference to claims for flax burnings in the early months of last year, that a tremendous lot of flax was burned about that time. Nobody could find out how it occurred, but it was generally supposed to have been caused by the fall in prices. He would see that claimants did not make a profit.

TEACHERS EXCHANGE POSTS—Several female teachers employed in Roman Catholic schools in Londonderry have declined to make a declaration of allegiance to the Northern Government, and have been informed that their salaries will be withdrawn. They have, however, arranged exchanges with female teachers in the Free State who are prepared to subscribe to the declaration of allegiance.

CLONES FAIR ARRESTS. — Robert Shenkin, Louis Shenkin, James Hughes, Jacob Shinbawa, and James Cooper were charged at Clones yesterday with vagrancy at the fair on November 26. The case against the Shenkins and Hughes, who are from Rossland, was dismissed. Cooper and Shinbawa were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

DERRY HOUSING.—A member of the Londonderry Local Employment Committee said, at a meeting on Thursday, that it was scandalous that the Corporation had not taken any action in connection with building houses. Members of the Committee who are members of the Corporation were requested to try and induce the Corporation to "get a move on."

POLICEMAN'S DOG POISONED.—A valuable greyhound, the property of Constable O'Malley, Royal Ulster Constabulary, stationed in Trillick, has been poisoned. This is the fourth animal owned by the police in Trillick to be poisoned.

The Government, he went on, was not concerned in making an offensive on wages, but they were concerned in seeing value given for value received. The unemployment position was very serious one, and made the general condition of affairs in the country serious. The Government was prepared to go far to provide constructive remedies. He would ask the Labour Party to judge those proposals in the light not of collective bargaining, but of assisting to secure employment for those who were suffering from lack of it.

UNSATISFACTORY.

Mr. Johnson regarded the President's proposals as unsatisfactory, notwithstanding the promise of considerable sums of money. He welcomed the President's declaration that the workers should be able to buy the houses they produced out of the wages they were paid. That was good doctrine.

The argument put forward in the debate had been that they could buy cheaply. In attempting a solution of this question he believed they could get on the right road if they were willing to look at the problem of production and distribution on the basis of work done and service rendered. The President repeated from time to time the necessity for doing things on a proper economic basis. Houses must be built on economic terms. He wanted to know what that meant; at present he did not. Did it pre-suppose a combination of present prices, profits, and wages?

There was an astonishing thing to him that the employers of this country had not attempted to consider this problem from any point of view except that of cutting wages. They complained of slackness and lack of interest, and failure to respond to the community's needs. The whip of hunger was being deliberately and openly used by the Government to drive down rates of wages. The Government had not approached this problem as it would have done had there been a military necessity; then the resources of the State would have been mobilised in the interests of the State. He held that the civil necessity of the State was of deeper moment. The talk about the dole had been entirely unjustified.

The Government had a right to maintain its citizens or offer them employment if they did not offer employment, that they should maintain them. He did not think that the measures proposed by the Government would be sufficient to cope with unemployment, and he hoped that the Government would reconsider the question much further before they said their final word on the matter.

On a division the resolution was defeated by 44 votes to 13.

Only the Labour members and Alderman Alfred Byrne voted for the motion.

R.I.C. MEN.

Before the House rose, Mr. Blythe informed Mr. Johnson that an order would be laid before both Houses of the Oireachtas with reference to the regulations respecting the resigned and dismissed R.I.C. The order was now being drafted and would be ready in a few days.

The House adjourned at 9.2 p.m. until January 10 at 3 o'clock.

(PATENTS) MR. WM. SWART DOYLE, Registered Patent Agent and Registered Patent Attorney, 18 College Green, Dublin. Advice Free. —(Advt.)

FOREIGN MAILS.

POSTING DAYS IN DUBLIN AND BELFAST.

Correspondence should be posted in time for the evening mails to, and the days given below:—

Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay:—
By Houlder Line ..... Dec. 15
By Booth packet ..... Dec. 17
By Donaldson Line ..... Dec. 21
Ascension and St. Helena: Direct ..... Jan. 4
Australia: By Canadian-Australian ..... Dec. 17
Do. (letters and post-cards only): Via Suez ..... Dec. 19
Do. (letters and post-cards for Hong Kong and Treaty Ports only):—By Suez ..... Dec. 17
Colombia (Pac. Coast), Chile, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, and Mexico (Pac. Coast): Via Panama ..... Dec. 15
Do. (Atl. Pac. Coast): Direct ..... Dec. 20
Costa Rica: Via N.Y. ..... Dec. 15
Do.: Via Panama ..... Dec. 22
Dutch East Indies: By F. and O. ..... Dec. 19
East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar): By French packet ..... Dec. 17
Do.: By P. and O. ..... Dec. 19
Ecuador: Via N.Y. ..... Dec. 15
Egypt, Cyprus and Palestine: By Italian packet ..... Dec. 17
Fiji: Via Vancouver ..... Dec. 19
French Congo and Senegal: By B.D. ..... Dec. 27
Gambia: By B.D. ..... Dec. 27
Guiana (Br., Fr., and Du.): By Dutch packet ..... Dec. 20
India, Aden, Irak, Persia, and Seychelles: By Marseilles ..... Dec. 19
Ivory Coast: By B.D. ..... Dec. 27
Jamaica: Direct ..... Dec. 15
Japan: By Suez ..... Dec. 19
Liberia: By B.D. ..... Dec. 23
Madeira: By Union-Castle ..... Dec. 19
Mauritius: By French packet ..... Dec. 17
Mesopotamia (Baghdad) and Persia (as far as Bushire): By Air Mail ..... Dec. 26
Navy Pay Office: By Admiralty ..... Dec. 17
Do.: Via Suez ..... Dec. 19
Do. (letters and p.c.'s only): Via Suez ..... Dec. 18
Panama: Via R.M.N. ..... Dec. 18
Samoa: Via San Francisco ..... Dec. 16
Sierra Leone: By B.D. ..... Dec. 27
South Africa, Nyasaland, etc.: Direct ..... Dec. 19
Straits Settlements (Letters and post-cards only), Penang and Singapore only: By Holt Line ..... Dec. 17
Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, Java, Borneo, etc.: Via Suez ..... Dec. 19
Sarawak: By French packet ..... Dec. 17
Sudan: By Egypt, S.S. Canada ..... Dec. 19
Do.: By White Star ..... Dec. 30
Venezuela: Via N.Y. ..... Dec. 15
West Coast of Africa (see also Gambia, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone): By B.D. ..... Dec. 27
West Indies (Leeward Islands): Via N.Y. ..... Dec. 15
Do. (Barbados, etc.): By Dutch packet ..... Dec. 20

INWARD.

The following mails were received in London yesterday:—Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, and Liberia, by s.s. Zaria.

To-day:—Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, by s.s. Kaisar; Mozambique, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Belgian Congo, Angola, and Union of South Africa, by s.s. Llandaff; Canada, Japan, Shanghai and North China, Hongkong, Bermuda, Bahamas, British Honduras and West Coast of South America, and West Indies, by s.s. Montclare; U.S.A., Canada, Japan, Shanghai and North China, Hongkong, Bahamas, Panama and Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America, and West Indies, by s.s. Andalusian; Monday evening, Azores, and Madeira, by s.s. Windsor Castle; Australia, India, Egypt, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, etc., by s.s. Malwa.

To-morrow:—Argentina, by s.s. Almeriana; Demerara.

Wednesday:—Canada and Newfoundland, by s.s. Doric.

Monday, 24th:—Air Mail from Mesopotamia (Baghdad) and Persia (as far as Bushire)

The Anchor Line Company have organised a cruise to the Mediterranean in March next. The steamer will leave Liverpool on 20th February.

MACE-BEARER'S SALARY.

NEW PROBLEM FOR DUBLIN CORPORATION.

Further recommendations for increases in salaries will be considered by the Dublin Corporation, on Monday next.

The Finance and General Purposes Committee recommend that Mr. Thomas Cahill, Mace-Bearer and Officer of Commons, be granted an annual increment of £25 on his present salary.

Mr. Cahill's salary to-day is £335, inclusive of war bonus. In addition he receives £130 a year as special allowance to enable him to discharge the duty of delivering to members of the Corporation Committee and Council reports and summonses to meetings. His total remuneration is, therefore, £465.

In making this recommendation the Committee state that they are satisfied that Mr. Cahill performs his duties in a most efficient manner. The proposed £25 increase would not carry war bonus.

The Corporation will also consider a letter from the secretary of the Drumcondra and Glasnevin School Attendance Committee intimating that Committee's decision to increase the salaries of two of their female inspectors by £20 a year each, "with a view to placing them on the same scale as male inspectors." The Committee request the Corporation's approval of the proposed increases.

DUBLIN SHIPBUILDERS, LIMITED.

Mr. W. McMillan, Managing Director of Dublin Shipbuilders, Limited, writes regarding a statement made by Alderman A. Byrne at the last meeting of the Dublin Port and Docks Board as to the work of Dublin Shipbuilders being "done by apprentices at very low wages." Mr. McMillan says:—

"Most of the work done by us for the past fifteen months, it is true, has been carried out by a handful of apprentices (twelve in all). It is well known that a wages reduction question has existed in our industry locally for that period, and the results are equally well known. To remove any misapprehension which the statement of our paying very low wages to our apprentices may have created, I think it necessary to say that the average weekly wages due for payment by us to our apprentices on to-morrow, 15th inst., are 25s. per week. This average covers the wages of all the eleven apprentices on our books at the present time, and includes lads serving from the first to the fifth year of apprenticeship."

A CHAPELIZOD COLLISION.

At the Dublin City Sessions, yesterday, the Recorder dismissed an action brought by Captain John Doyle, of the Free State Army, against Mrs. M. P. Byrne for £29 17s. in respect of damage to a motor car consequent on a collision at Chapelizod on October 11. Mrs. Byrne was allowed £18 in a cross claim for £19 15s. 9d. for damage caused to her car.

A Policy with the Irish National Assurance Company, Ltd., Head Office, 30 College Green, Dublin, will protect you. All classes of insurance undertaken. 'Phone, 2902, Dublin.—(Advt.)

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

At Blackrock, Dublin, the Evening Service is steadily growing. At a recent meeting a special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. J. W. Sykes and the choir for their choice of their loyalty and the excellence of their services. Under Mr. Walkey, the Boys' Brigade has made a fresh start. The usual missionary sale of work has been a great success, and £120 has been produced in this way.

Memorial Services for the late Mr. J. H. Thompson and his sister, Mrs. Reilly, have been conducted in Wesley and Military road Chapels, Cork.

VETERIN

Jas. HILL & SON

SPECIAL DISPLAY

Bedroom Suites

IN VARIOUS SIZES.

3ft., 3ft. 6in., 4ft., 4ft. 6in., 5ft. and 6ft.

Jacobean Oak, Fumed Oak, Satin Walnut, Inlaid Mahogany, White Enamel and Plain Mahogany.

£15/15/0, £17/10/0, £18/15/0
£19/10/0, £21/10/0, &c., &c.

10, 11, 12 Bachelor's Walk, DUBLIN.

TOWELS

Make a Lasting

GIFT

Plain Hemstitched, and with Damask ends. A Pair, 9/- 10/- & 12/- 15/- &

Damask Borders all round, fine Double Huck. A Pair,

Bleached on the grass by the sun and rain, their beautiful softness and purity make them feel like silk; they can be used by the most sensitive and delicate skins; they are indispensable as an item of the wardrobe, and, being in daily use, the donor will have the satisfaction that the gift will not be forgotten.

Made from the best Irish flax. With care they last a lifetime.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Carriage paid on purchases over £1 in value.

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Belfast Linen Co.,

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and Support Home Industry.

A BALLOT

in which

NO ONE LOSES!

A CHRISTMAS CARD BALLOT in which everyone entering gets full value for money, apart from a chance to win the first prize of

£15,000

HERE is a genuinely different ballot that will appeal to everyone. You will in any case be buying Christmas cards, as you very rightly hate friends to think you have forgotten them. Then send 1/6 to the Christmas Card Ballot for a packet of artistic Christmas Cards (all different) and a free chance in the ballot. The cards would cost at least 2/6 to 9d. each bought in the ordinary way, so you see in any case you get splendid value for money, and cannot lose. And you stand a chance of winning a prize approximately £15,000, £2,000, £5,000, £1,500, £750, £375 or one of the other numerous cash prizes. The only stipulation is that the winner of the first second and third prizes are required to hand over a percentage of their winnings to benefit the Life-Boats of Great Britain. To make money in your spare time, send for a book of 12 tickets. These you can either sell for 18/-, remitting 15/- and keeping 3/- for your trouble, or you can use the odd two tickets as two chances for yourself. Should one of these tickets win any of the six principal prizes you will receive 5 per cent. bonus on the prize money won. Send no money for the book of tickets, only your request and two householders' references, and a large addressed envelope stamped 1½d.

Address all applications for single tickets and cards (which must be accompanied by a remittance or 1/6 and addressed envelope stamped 1½d.) and for books of tickets to

CHRISTMAS CARD BALLOT
PEARL BUILDINGS, READING.
Money refunded if not satisfied with cards.

NEW NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS

can only be obtained from the Company and its various agencies direct. The latest models embody 5,186 improvements, adopted since 1918.

Any second-hand registers sold by the Company are guaranteed. They have been thoroughly overhauled, and worn parts replaced by new original parts, manufactured solely by the Company and interchangeable elsewhere.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co. Ltd.
69 Dame Street, Dublin.

Dixon & Hempenstall's Spectacles

Sight Testing Rooms

Open Daily 9 to 6 o'c

Manufacturing Opticians
SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN.

WILD BEASTS.

The Zoological Gardens—Old and New.

(BY E. J. F. H.)

DUBLIN has the best Zoological Gardens in the world. The large certainty of this statement is not to be weakened by comparisons; for, except about half the London one (and quite enough, too) I know nothing of others. A very good place to study the human species is that great collection in Regent's Park, but not a child's paradise, not a region of enchantment. Who dream dream of going to it, but it is very doubtful if their recollections of it are happy. It is too big, and dusty, and complete, too tiring for little legs, too much a place of instruction, or a mere holiday show.

They order (say I) these matters better in Ireland. You can see the Dublin Zoological Gardens in comfort, and in the deliberate way proper to its enjoyment. Your pleasure is not smoth by thoughts of time, and trains, and the long journey home. Here we have plenty of space, yet not too much of it; green lawns sloping to a woody islanded lake, flower beds and copses, and innumerable trees—admirable lounging places when you are satiated with zoology. And from every aspect but one it has been immensely improved in the last twenty-five or thirty years. It wants some more animals, and it wants more money badly. But that is not all. Something is gone for ever, and so it can never be what it was.

The Old Zoo.

A visit to the old Zoological Gardens was a solemn pleasure, a treat not lightly promised or undertaken, a day quite apart from other days of outing. Indeed, it was only some adult, butting in with the undesired playfulness of his kind, that first called it "the Zoo." Probably the same person who made the great discovery that children were "kiddies." To many families, however, in the past it was always the Zoological, or, more easily, Zlogical Gardens. (Of course, London has had its "Zoo" for ages—good enough for it).

The charm began at the lodge of entrance. That little building, even at a distant view, seen nestling among the trees of the Park, had a call, an appeal as indefinable as it was haunting. It was the outpost of a region of enchantment, the gate of faerie. One almost lingered over the approach to it in the pure joy of anticipation. To be in the Park and not to be taken inside that lodge was one of the tragedies of childhood, though seldom guessed by those who held the password, elders with the purse. In such a case one strove to avoid looking that way. But suppose the walls, inexorably conducted, in the circuit of those jealous railings, how the hungering child peered and strained if he might but get one glimpse of distant unattainable delights.

He heard strange cries, and distant roaring; he saw those roofs; perhaps, a stray inhabitant, a pelican, a wandering deer. He clung to the bars, and all the strength of his soul was in one desire—to be inside. Such memories are too poignant; let us suppose we have passed the turnstile.

The Children's Ritual.

There was a certain course to be followed, almost a ritual. You had to save the best for the last and to work up to it. So the first cages, the poor solemn owls, the occasional small rodent, were taken as appetisers. The enjoying was tasted with a keen sense of the better things to come. The romantic touch was given by the eagles. They were really wild birds, birds of prey, and at once called up visions of great cliffs, the stolen babe, the daring climber, and all that the word "eyrie" means.

Our ritual imposed a somewhat in-and-out, roundabout, progression. The handsome deer, so noble in an open park, were here but tame creatures to us. Even the great fighting moose with his trampling hooves, was only a wild beast on sufferance—a kind of deer, and therefore harmless, and therefore not quite the thing we are looking for. The antelope and the zebra speak of Africa and golden joys, and they have, too, the honour of being preyed upon by the lion; so, like the man who was kicked by the King, they have established a kind of dubious claim on royalty. The fox is more difficult; he grows at home and he is so very familiar; but after all he does lead a stirring, a predatory and charmingly romantic life. Pass the fox.

Now we come to the bison, and here, at last, is the real thing. The boundless prairie, the vast herd, the redskin, the deadly arrow, the campfire—all the glamour of Mayne Reid is with these dingy monuments of inertia. You are getting thoroughly up. Now is the time to interpose the monkey house.

Then and Now.

It is just what we need while we take breath (but what a breath!), an interlude of childish mirth and elemental laughter. We did not then suffer, as we may now do, from the depressing feeling of kinship—that was part, the best part of the fun. Oh, the racket and the riot and the exquisite, sad faces preoccupied with things so delightfully vulgar. For this once, all the refinements of a decent home were given the go-by, the *tabu* was raised, and you could just enjoy yourself. Even the fierce old misanthropic baboon ("Dangerous!") was a joke. Only when some unprincipled but dashing youth succeeded in ruffling his none too equable temper and brought him up against the bars in one chatter-ing, gnashing, spasm of fury, there was a momentary thrill of fear for us.

In those days there were none of the larger apes—no short-lived gorilla, infantile and engaging, hardly to be associated with the black and endless forest, the drum-like beaten chest, the horror and the tearing, smashing death; no orang-outang, "even times as strong as a man" as the splendid legend told me.

Round the walls were mild kangaroos with the redeeming virtue of an ability to kill with one kick; armadillos, lemurs, and other strange wild fowl, but when you had exhausted the monkeys you had seen the best. So, in this case also, it was well to do the side shows first.

What next? Here is the camel, a shabby, old-maidish kind of beast with the nap worn off, very much reminding us of one of those poor, independent and unappish female relatives that most families have to suffer. Still, a friend, if it will allow us to say so (but it does not look encouraging) for we have often met on the great caravan tracks in the desert, at the well and the oasis, and we have long admired that convenient arrangement of his interior which ever ensures him (we believe) a drink in a thirsty land.

The elephant may now be visited, for it is well to admit at once that he is not the greatest attraction, not the hero of the piece. He is big enough for any child; he fulfils the eye and the expectation; he has been endeared to us by many valued stories; he is kindly, clever, strong, and a bit of a humorist. Moreover his tusks are "of great value"—anything from a hundred to ten thousand pounds, we suppose.

In his wild state he has majestic virtues and we must always think of him in connection with uprooted trees, and the terrible rumour of his trumpeting. Many a time have we stood to face his charge with beating heart but unshaken nerves, marking the spot (no larger than a saucer) just above his trunk where the bullet must strike. There! He is down, and the forest trembles at his fall. Alas! How can we let our frail thoughts dally with false surmise, while the protagonist in our drama picks up pennies, stands on a tub, or rings a bell for the public entertainment. We can only move sorrowfully onward.

VICTOR.

LOOKING at "Ireland's Memorial Records, 1914-1918," in the *Irish Times*, my thoughts flew to one who must have read that page with sorrow and pride—that pride that does not lessen the sorrow, but ennobles it.

I only saw him once, when he was six years old, and came one day with his mother and grandmother and a little sister, some years younger than himself. He was full of life and energy; he climbed trees, got out the lawn mower and mowed, and ran by the riverside and about the lawn. You would have foretold for him a long life, full of action. I asked him what he would like to be. "A sailor," he said decidedly. He was not to have his wish. We heard of him as one of fine character and helpful in all ways to those that needed help. Once I wrote and asked him to get something done for me, and he willingly undertook the trouble.

Then the war came, and he was one of the Southerns that belonged to the Ulster Division. Three weeks after he had been home on leave in full health and strength he was wounded by a shell that burst over him, and in a few hours he died. His Colonel wrote thus: "He was a splendid officer and most popular with both officers and men. He did so well at the Divisional School that he was kept on there for some time as an instructor. Since he came back he has done much good work, especially on one occasion, when he entered the German lines at the head of a small party and, after a sharp fight, brought back a prisoner and inflicted some loss to the enemy. On the day of his death I received an intimation that he had been awarded the Military Cross. Such a fine soldier and good sportsman is a great loss to us all."

His mother wrote to one that had been a play-fellow in childhood and was then in great sorrow: "Oh! it was a terrible shock. To our darling boy in health and strength three weeks before." He was such a loving fellow, tender and true, straight and honourable. I know we are like millions of homes, and that I have so much to be thankful for, that V—— was a good man, and all his life devoted to doing good for others. Anyone in trouble had only to come to him and all that he could do for them. We have had hundreds of letters, all saying the same thing. So you see it is harder for us to let him go, but for him, I am sure, the greater blessing. Strange that you and I should be plunged, in to me the very greatest grief of my life, and I think dear M——'s death is to you also. Try to think, as I do, that our loved ones are only waiting for us, doing higher service, and above all, out of this weary, painful world."

When his servant was home on furlough he came to tell the poor mother that her name was the last word uttered by her son. His death was her own death-blow; the year after she, too, passed to where beyond these voices there is peace.

On the earth the broken arcs, in the heaven a perfect round.

K.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

(CONDUCTED BY "PALOMAR.")

Competition No. 14. Prize, £2 2s.

1. The prize will be awarded to the competitor who sends in the play of the hand given below equal or nearest to the solution of Mr. Palomar, who will give reasons for any special features.

2. One side only of a sheet of paper must be written on.

3. All entries must be addressed to "Palomar," *Irish Times*, Dublin, and must arrive not later than the first post on next Friday.

4. Palomar's decision on all points shall be considered as final, and no correspondence will be entered into on the subject of the competition.

5. All entries must be accompanied by the upper part of this article, which should be cut out.

SCORE—LOVE ALL.

AB are partners against YZ. "Z" is always the dealer, and A's first hand is "A."

PLAY THE HAND AS IF ONLY DUMMY'S WAS EXPOSED.

	Sp. 9, 4, 3, 2. H. 5, 3, 2. D. —. C. 8, 6, 5, 4, 3.		
Sp. 8, 7, 6. H. A, K, 10, 9, 6. D. 10, 4, 2. C. A, 5, 4.	A.	B.	Sp. A, J. H. Q, J, 10, 8, 7, 5. D. 9, 7, 5. C. Q, J, 10, 9, 8.
	Sp. K, Q, 10, 5, 2. H. 4. D. A, 3, 2. C. 9, 7, 6, 2.		

BIDDING.

Z.	A.	Y.	B.
1 Sp.	No.	No.	1 (No trump.
2 Sp.	No.	No.	No.

TRICKS.

A and B..... Y and Z.....

Commence the game thus.

Tricks.	A.	Y.	B.	Z.
1.	A Cl.			

Place, next lead below winning card. Star the winners, or draw line underneath. Number the tricks in rotation. Always mention result.

Result of Competition No. 13.

Prize, £2 2s.

We have pleasure in announcing that as the solutions of Competition No. 13 sent in by Miss Moira Redington, Wellington's, Co. Dorkson, Notts, and Mr. Gordon Redington, Salthill, Galway, have been found equal in merit, the prize will be divided.

THE PLAY.

Tricks.	Y.	A.	B.	Z.
1.	K Cl.	A Cl.	2 Cl.	7 Cl.
2	Q Cl.	9 Cl.	4 Cl.	3 Cl.
3.	6 D.	2 D.	A D.	5 D.
4	Q D.	3 D.	4 D.	K D.
5	3 Sp.	5 Sp.	7 D.	4 Cl.
6				10 D.
7.				9 D.
8				10 Cl.
9				8 Cl.
10.				6 Cl.
11.				8 Sp.

A "makes his doubled bid of three odd.

Tricks.—A and B, 5; Y and Z, 4.

A's "no-bidding" may be excused at the score. He was fortunate in having a partner who is by no means frightened by the double into a wretched Heart call.

"NEVER MAKE A BID BECAUSE OF A DOUBLE, WHICH YOU WOULD NOT HAVE DREAMED OF MAKING EXCEPT FOR THAT DOUBLE."

As soon as the King of Clubs was led and Dummy was laid down, A (who is playing the hand) formed a very pretty plan.

He could make no "y" trumps to him. He had already placed the Ace of Trumps from "z's" bid and double, but he could not tell where the Queen was. He would pretend that he wanted to get a weak-hand club-ruff (which he did not, as two rounds would establish his Clubs beautifully), and "Y" would immediately lead Trumps to kill Dummy's ruff. "Y" would be in the lead on the second Club round, his opening lead of the King having announced the Queen; the Trump lead would, therefore, come exactly as A wanted it.

A's Trick—1 Spade on the first Club with Dummy's Ace and returned the 9. "Y" falling into the trap, played his Queen and led a small Diamond. "Z" put up the Ace and returned the 4, on which "A" did not finesse, as he wanted to get down to business.

The Queen falling on their King, he drew the remaining Trumps, took all his Clubs and his Ace of Spades, and won the game and rubber.

STREET NOISES.

THE early morning sun shines down upon the long, silent street.

The shutters of the houses are closed, and the blinds are drawn like tired eyelids closed in sleep. Only the cheerful twittering of the sparrows is heard as they hop about busily in the middle of the street and on the eaves and gutters of the silent houses.

Presently, over these alone gets the first milk-cart comes clattering, cans rattling, harness jingling, and whips cracking. The milk man jumps down. "Rat-tat-tat, tat-tat" he goes with his pint measure on the area railings, while the kitchen cat, who has been sunning herself on the steps, comes and rubs up affectionately against his legs.

The street is waking up now. Several of the houses are quite wide awake and have started on the day's work, while others have not even yet opened their eyes.

Soon the street is full of noise—the purring of motors as they flash to and fro; the throbbing of their engines as they stand waiting by the curb, and the buzz of motor bicycles, intermingled with the bray of the motor horn, the wail of the siren, the chime of the goods, and the snort of the exhaust of a heavily-laden motor lorry.

Heavy drays rumble over the stone-paved street, the errand boys whistle cheerfully, but ear-piercingly, to themselves, as they saunter along, and presently a barrel-organ strikes up a popular melody, and is soon surrounded by a crowd of ragged, but delighted, urchins.

EDITH HOLLIDAY.

DOSTOIEVSKY'S TRAGIC ART.

"The Idiot."

(BY ALPHA.)

THE essence of tragedy is this: that when the story is unfolded it shall stir deeply and intensely the emotions of terror, awe, and pity. If the tragedy is to be great, the circumstances in which these emotions have their root must be thrust home upon the reader or listener in such a way that they shall appear inexorable, inevitable, real, and not the working of mere freakish chance. The tragedy must have its roots in the setting, that is to say, in the character and environment of the puppets—and must grow naturally and inevitably out of that setting, so as to appear in the end predestined from the very beginning. Dostoievsky's work is preeminently of this order. It is tragedy immense in its power to stir. Its concentration reaches a degree of intensity that is almost too piercing and devastating to be borne; and all the forces which lead up to and shape the nature of the accumulating catastrophe are present at the outset in the characters of his persons. Motive gives rise to action, action to motive, and the mounting rhythm of passionate or mental conflict proceeds naturally and with certainty towards the climax. Then things sort themselves out. The *debris* is marshalled and put in its allotted place. It could fit only there. That place was waiting for it in the fatal lockers of the future since the beginning of time.

Thus with "The Idiot," the second greatest of Fyodor Dostoievsky's novels. Mishkin, the "idiot" and prototype of Christ, is come upon the stage devoured with pity for all the human suffering he sees around him, at once the slave and master of a tenderness and charity almost divine. He is a practical idealist working for a Christian Utopia in a world which for the most part is working in the opposite direction. Thus begins one losing conflict. At the outset also he comes into contact with two battling elements: the image of a beautiful woman's face, that seems strained and chilled by some inner crucifixion, and the personality of a lovely, capricious and innocent girl. The look on Nastasia Philipovna's fale fascinates him with its distress. He burns to pour unction upon the seared heart. For is he not that Parsifal or "perfect fool" to whom knight-errantry is ever a burning need? On the other hand, the loveliness of Aglaya Epanchin fetters him. He is betwixt two fires. Innocence or suffering, which would win? A catastrophe is involved in either issue. But the doom which draws him to Nastasia Philipovna is not to be escaped. Suffering must be healed.

Then there are the separate and complementary tragedies of Nastasia, her lover Rogojin, Aglaya, and the old General Ivolgin. Nastasia's life holds the key to the whole issue of events. And her life is decided, firstly, by her early environment and the wrongs she suffered there, and not any the less by her proud, passionate character, which refuses to drag the beautiful goodness of the "Idiot," whom she loves, beneath the ruin which circumstances and her own nature have brought upon herself. Yet she is jealous of Aglaya. When two women are in love with the same man there is bound to be jealousy. She attempts to rise above it, and almost succeeds; but at the last moment the yearning to be protected and revered wins its way, and Mishkin is brought to her feet again. He is simple enough to believe that it does not matter which of them he marries; he can still go on loving both. In this way Aglaya is put to flight. She has not sufficient strength of mind to survive the conflict unbroken. She carries on henceforward a heedless and frivolous, but frigid, life. She is the first to be crushed.

Nastasia is ready for the marriage ceremony with Prince Mishkin. She is stepping into the carriage. But the sight of Rogojin's burning eyes reminds her of the immense sacrifice which she is demanding of the Prince. She is swept off her feet by the swift, terror of what she has almost done; and, conscious of her own destiny of suffering, which must not be altered, rushes away with Rogojin to the fate and death which she knows awaits her at his hands.

This, the consummating of many progressive shocks, is the last straw, which breaks the Prince's back. He follows to Moscow; his mind begins to lose itself in the tangle of tragedy and suffering; and when finally he finds his beautiful Nastasia in the long sleep of death he slips into genuine idiocy. Then, with the mocking irony of sheer and complete tragedy, he is brought back to Schneider's, the doctor in Switzerland who has cured him of his epilepsy, and he is surrounded by the sane and hearty companions of his Russian sojourn. Behold, they pity him, these other Russians, and he, "the idiot," is a child again. Any why not? For of what avail is charity or goodness when it finds itself at daggers with the world, or when it is rendered futile by the damping cloak of a monumental condescension on the world's part? Moreover, Nastasia is dead, and Aglaya is lost. Only in the erratic, hysterical soul of Lizabetha Prokofievna does one find a spark of that divine fire which one felt at the beginning was about to flame across the world.

A SPORTING EVENT.

(By "M.")

IT was a day when it seemed very good to be alive, and the sharp October air lent a new vigour even to tired minds. The sun shone from early morning, and the soft cloud shadows drifted across the mountains, with the faint blue haze only to be seen on Irish hills.

At a turn in the white road I came upon a scene that made me rub my eyes and wonder what had really happened. Two tents had been erected at the roadside, and from these there came two ladies with long voluminous riding habits, one blue, one green, with three-cornered hats, and their hair tied back with a bow of ribbon. Behind them came several "colleens" of long ago, with cloaks and hoods, and merry excited faces. There were dandies too, in long caped riding coats, and high top boots; their tall plush hats lending them an air of great distinction, and their frilled shirts visible at the throat and wrists. There were jaunting cars with wisps of straw instead of cushions, driven by jarveys in caped coats, with "cauheens" covering their dishevelled heads, and their whips tied up with bunches of ribbon. Each car bore its load of colleens and gossoons, while each jarvey's face bore a look of intense enjoyment. A group of rough-haired young horses stood in the roadway, surrounded by a motley crowd of men, and the whole entire scene was one of jollity and excitement. In sharp contrast with these people of the long ago, there was a line of shining motor cars in the distance; the former occupants of which stood and watched the proceedings with intense interest.

The busy, competent producer, with his most able assistant, gave instructions for the next move. "Now you will all go up there from the race," they said. A delighted look dawned on the men's faces—local men a great many of them, dressed up for the occasion, to supply the crowd element, and only taking part in one or two scenes. "Is it a race he says," whispered a jarvey, excitedly; "come on, boys, till we see the sport."

The procession moved off, and the onlookers followed, deaf to any call of business or duty, and only determined to see the matter to a finish at all costs. Down the white road went the motley crew, women laughing from the cottage doors, and dogs barking in amazed indignation. Up a steep winding lane to a large green field we toiled, to be rewarded by a glimpse of the placid azure sea. The jaunting cars took up their positions near to the hedge, while one of the jarveys kept up a running fire of criticism and of comment. "How do you like me old Irish cushions?" he asked a passing friend, indicating the wisps of straw. "Bedad, if I was to go out like that in College Green, I'd often be passed by." They gazed with interest at the scene now being rehearsed. "Pat looks grand in the light breeches," the friend remarked, pointing to a rather stout local acquaintance in non-elastic nether garments. "He looks grand enough," said the jarvey; "but we had a terrible job altogether gettin' them on: we were very near havin' to back him into them." They both laughed uproariously. "I'd never know you in the wig," went on the jarvey; "you look terrible queer." "Did you get a look at yourself at all?" asked his friend coldly. The jarvey changed the subject. "Two, to wan on London Cry," he shouted, as a fidget of young horses cantered across the fields. "No wonder for him to be leppin'" he continued, "for his own mother wouldn't know the lad that's upon his back." The producer gave final instructions to the crowd who lined the course, and who looked decidedly self-conscious in comparison with the trained actors. "When the horses jump that wall," said the producer, "you must all cheer and wave your hats and look excited"—surely an unnecessary injunction to an Irish crowd! The cameras were made ready; one at the jump and one at the winning post, while the spectators once again withdrew into invisibility. There was a signal in the distance; "Camera," shouted the producer, and was about to remind the crowd to become excited. But the words died upon his lips and he rubbed his hands contentedly. For, as the horses crossed the low stone wall, the unaccustomed actors were metamorphosed before his eyes. Gallants and countrymen alike danced with enthusiasm. "Come on the grey," shouted one wildly; "Give her the whip, Paddy," yelled another, and as the horses swept past, the men rushed after them totally forgetful of everything except that this was a race. But with a satisfied air the operator continued to turn his handle, and the producer beamed with delight. "Fine, fine," he said, "that's the stuff." The crowd came back to earth with a bang and walked sedately to their new positions. An argument about a saddle then took place between two of the trained actors, a fine piece of acting watched with delight by the crowd, who felt that a race and a fight all in one day was a full measure of happiness. The jarvey spoke to his friend: "I dunno will this Colleen Bawn picture ever come to Dublin," he said; "for if it does, there's nothin' will keep me from goin' to see it, if I can at all." And so say all of us.

THE OLD MAN.

(BY MICHAEL WALSH.)

SWIFTLY the old man tripped along the pathway through the meadow field, pressing lightly on his blackthorn stick. One would never have thought that he had reached his eighty-fifth birthday.

When he came to the edge of the bog he stood for a few minutes surveying the seven fields of his hillside farm, where they lay stretched out before him like a picture. He had not been up in the "far field" for a long while now, nor had he known in what condition was the fence by "Gallagher's ditch." His son and his grandchildren, he felt sure, were proving themselves worthy successors of his in their care and cultivation of the little farm. Nevertheless, he was conscious of a strange longing to roam through every one of his fields. It was six months since he had seen the top of the "bush hill," not since the day of the fox hunt from Finnegan's covert.

He started out, keeping close to the hedge of furze that separated his little farm from that of his neighbour, Bartle Mitchell. He gazed with a bright look of satisfaction at the appearance of security manifested in all the boundary fences, and noted the progress all the little trees were making, even the very youngest shrubs which his son, John, had planted only a year before.

For hours he rambled through the fields, strolling around all the hedges, and at sunset he came down slowly through the garden over the wooden stile at the end of the house and into the yard.

"John," said he, "next year, with the help o' God, we'll break the 'paurkeen' and keep up the 'black garden' for a meadow. I'm after goin' round every field, what I didn't do for years."

* * * * *

The next morning when we visited the old man's room we found him dead—his hands folded across his breast, and an expression of peace and serenity on his white, aged face. The security of his hedges or the ploughing of his fields troubled him no longer, for he lay in the slumber which

"No star nor sun shall waken,
Nor any change of light,
Nor sound of waters shaken,
Nor any sound or sight,
Nor wintry leaves nor vernal,
Nor days nor things diurnal—
Only the sleep eternal
In an eternal night."

Are you not Tired

of giving the Same Old Xmas and New Year Presents?

A GIFT that will create a quite different feeling of spontaneous gratitude—a gift suitable to your parish priest or his curate, to your rector—a gift which will keep your husband, or your father, your uncle or your "most superior" elder brother happy and contented each week-end till Christmas 1924—a gift above all to be appreciated by any relative or friend abroad is a year's post paid subscription for the IRISH STATESMAN.

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Edited by O.W. RUSSELL, D.Sc. 3d. WEEKLY

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Sample Sacs at Half Price

TO introduce Willwood Chocolates to a wider public, we have decided that for the month of December we will offer Sample Sacs at less than cost price. We do this so that at trifling cost you can prove how very much superior Willwood is to most ordinary chocolates. Just ask your confectioner for a sample sac of Willwood Chocolates. Each sac is filled with dainty morsels, which we know will make you always ask for Willwood in future. Sample sacs are sold everywhere at 1/- and - - - 6d.

Willwood Chocolates.

SPAWNING TROUT.

The Nursing Streams.

(BY ST. J. W.)

SIGNS of hard weather are to be seen in bird life on the foot hills and upper pastures, for the peewits have come down from the hills, and the redwings are gathered together in remarkably large flocks for the early season. Fieldfares rise in flocks and betake themselves to the tops of the beech trees at the least alarm. On the higher mountain levels snow has lain in the hollows for three weeks and more, and sudden sharp flurries of snow have powdered the heather stretches on the north-east slopes. The grip of winter is on the hills, and only the tinkling streams break the silence of the lower valleys.

The streams, which themselves seem to flow through a dead land, washing away the *debris* of last season's vegetation, are the only places where life is really busy, for the winter months are the spawning season of the brown trout, and their goodly company are making their way steadily upwards, leaping all obstacles so that they may reach the gravelly spawning beds of the upper reaches. They are splendid fish, full of battle and fierce energy, leaping again and again at the waterfalls which bar their course till they have surmounted them, and, plunging into the water above, dart again up stream. Away up and up still they go, only the finest fish surviving in the race, till they have left the less physically fit far behind them.

It is a strange fact that the trout cannot spawn effectually except in running water, and, though they will live if placed in loughs not fed by streams, they will not multiply. The shingle beach must, therefore, be washed by running water. All the time the trout is on its honeymoon and wedding tour it eats ravenously, unlike the kingly salmon, which fasts during this period.

The spawning beds once reached, the great work of reproduction commences. The trout is provided with a tough snout, which it does not scruple to use on its fellows, and with good effect, to judge by the pace at which the intruder quits the coveted spot. The trout works itself backwards and forwards in the coarse gravel till it has worked out a trough about six inches in depth. During this strange process many a poor fish is so badly scored against sharp stones that it does not recover from the effects.

Cold as the water is, it will become still colder as the season advances. Thaws and frosts will alternately check and fill the river channel. Should the river lower suddenly for any reason, and the frost catch the eggs, they will be ruined. Should it rise to unprecedented height, the flood may sweep them away, notwithstanding the patient care with which the trout pushed the gravel over them. Her work has indeed worn her out, and the once beautiful trout we admired when it rose flashing in the summer months at some drifting fly is now but a melancholy object. Its beautiful lustre is gone, and its sooty coloured skin is dirty and slimy. If it is young it will recover its pristine beauty much more rapidly than if it is old.

Once the ova is covered the trout turns and makes its way down stream, leaving the eggs in the icy water to hatch out of themselves, which they will do in about ten weeks. Never again will the thought of her progeny trouble the mother fish. The little troutlings must fend for themselves.

Cold water is essential to the well-being of the small fry, and this they certainly get in the mountain streams at this time of year; even the presence of ice in the water has no deleterious effect upon them. Golden carp seem to experience no evil effects from ice, and have been known to become imbedded actually in it for some days, and to recover vitality as soon as they are released, though they can stand a higher temperature in the water better than most fish. The little trout are beset with enemies, and, for all their speed, many a one will fall a victim to the predaceous nymph of the dragon fly, to its own cannibal relations, or more often still, to the fierce little stickleback.

Science Boot Polish

Science Ele... Polish

Sel... Fu...

DEGREE DAY AT THE ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

Front Row (Left to right).—Professors D. Kough, T. R. Brown, J. F. Grant, J. J. O'Connor, and Mr. P. O'Malley.
Standing (Left to right).—Messrs. J. A. Fra ser, F. J. Mullins, E. Courtney, S. Hobson, R. E. Cosgrave, P. Crawley, T. A. Kelly, J. J. O'Beirne and T. M. Gregan.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING.

Sitting (Left to right).—Mr. G. M. Rose, Sir F. Moore, Sir Frederick Shaw, Mr. E. Knowlton, Lady Moore.
Standing (Left to right).—Messrs. J. M. Toner, W. Baker, J. Wylie Henderson, A. V. Montgomery, Lord Ardee, Messrs. E. D'Olier, and W. F. Gunn.

IRISH BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Back Row (Left to right).—Miss Stanley, Major Pilcher (Hon. Secretary, Irish Badminton Union), Miss Pilkington, Miss Hamard, Mrs. Pilcher, Mr. Walter Sexton (President, Badminton Union), and Miss Anderson.
Front Row (Left to right).—Mrs. Crawley, Miss D. Stewart, Miss Stewart (Hon. Secretary, Badminton Tournament), Miss M. C. Laughlin.

LAST NIGHT'S 'ARMY' BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Officials of the Army Boxing Tournament at Portobello Barracks.
Left to Right—Captain Keogh (Cork Command), Dr. Murphy (Kerry), Colonel J. Byrne (Curragh Command), Commandant P. Colgan (Sec., A.A.A.), and Tancy Lee (P.T. Instructor to Free State Army), whose Longdale Suit is seen in the foreground.

Sergeant Dwyer (Cork Command), Welter-weight Champion of the National Army, weighing in for last night's Contest at Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

RATHMINES MUSICAL SOCIETY IN LIGHT OPERA.

Large audiences continue to follow the fortunes of the Rathmines and Rathgar Musical Society in its ambitious undertaking to produce in a fortnight's season four of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

In eleven performances at the Gaiety Theatre, since the opening last Monday week, they have not given the same work in two successive performances. This week they have already been through the series of four: "The Gondoliers" on Monday, "The Yeomen of the Guard" on Tuesday, "The Mikado" on Wednesday, "Patience" on Thursday, and "The Yeomen of the Guard" last night. The performances have gone as smoothly as those which earned high praise in the first week.

Those members of the Society, in particular, who are taking principal parts in more than one of the operas—for example, the Misses May Doyle, Florence Howley, Mabel Home, and Messrs. T. W. Hall, Joseph O'Neill, R. Montgomery, and Irvine Lynch—have settled down into quite a professional style, and are showing no signs of tiring under their labours.

GOSSIP FROM THE COURSE.

A WONDERFUL WEEK.

GOOD RACING AT HURST PARK.

FRANK HARTIGAN'S TREBLE.

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Friday Night.

The Newmarket Sales closed this afternoon on a low note, as was to be expected. The lots offered varied considerably, but many of them sold very well. For example, the five-year-old Tetrarch mare Nymphida could hardly be described as cheap at 2,900 guineas (eighty-eight pounds), and

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES.

IRISH STOCK EXCHANGES.

DUBLIN.

IRREGULAR AND DULL MARKETS. DUBLIN DISTILLERS PREF., BANKS AND CITY STEAM STOCKS FIRMER.

The week-end market on Change presented a dull tendency, and the volume of dealing was circumscribed. British Funds were scantily offered in sympathy with overnight weakness on the other side, but India 3½ p.c. Stock was harder, and War Loan 5 p.c. closed without alteration. Buyers of Banking securities occasionally bid, and paid higher prices. Hibernians were particularly firm. Dublin Distillers Pref. more than materialised the recent favourable nominal price quoted. Guinness Ord. closed steady, but Castlebellingham Ord. came on sale at last marking. City Steam Pref. Stock was scarce and nominally higher. Marconi Shares were dull, ex the final dividend for 1922 of 2s. a share. Home Rails were quietly steady at about previous prices. Dublin United Tram Shares were a further shade lower, but the Deb. issues appeared in request. Dunlop and Parent Tyre shares were dull and neglected. Coats were distinctly easier, and Calicos also closed at a relapse, while Cottons show no change. Lever Brothers were on offer. Burke issues were firm on the increased Ordinary interim dividend. Tobaccos further relapsed, but closed finally firm at the lower levels reached. Oils were weaker.

In the Funds, India 3½ p.c. rose ¼ to 66¾, but the 3 p.c. fell ½ to 56¾. War Loan 5 p.c. remained 100⅝, and Guaranteed Land 2½ p.c. Stock 57, but Consols fell ¼ to 55⅛, Funding Loan ¼ to 87½, and Victory Bonds ⅛ to 91½. Dublin Port and Docks 3½ p.c. rose 2 to 70.

In Banks, Bank Stock rose ¼ to 246½, and Hibernians ½ to 7. Munsters show no change, with dealing at 6¼ ¼. Nationals were firm for at last price, 19½, with sellers at 20. City of Dublin Steam Stock repeated 155½, but the Pref. was bid up ¼ to 100, without getting any sizes. Grand Canal Pref. repeated 68a. 9d. for an odd lot.

In Breweries and Distilleries, Guinness Ord. repeated 37½. Dublin Distillers Pref. rose ⅛ to 68s., but Castlebellingham and Drogheda Ord. were on sale at 85s., the last price. Marconi Ord. fell 3d. to 42s. 3d.

Home Rails were very quiet. Great Northern repeated 61½, and the Pref. remained on offer at 63. Midland Great Western Ord. repeated 35. Great Southern Pref. rose ¼ to 57½, but the Debs. repeated 70, and Dublin and South Eastern 4 p.c. "A" Debs. 60. Great Northern Guaranteed was still called 66½ bid, and Dublin and South Eastern Pref. 45 to 45½.

In Tramways, Dublin United issues alone quoted. The Ord fell ¼ to 6⅞ and the Pref. to 9½, while the 3½ p.c. "B" Debs. rose to 68½.

Dunlop Parent Tyre, Gas and Bakery Shares were all neglected.

In Drapery Shares, Todd Burns Ord. fell 3d. to 16s.

Among Manufacturing Shares, Coats fell 1¼d. to 62s. 3d., and Calicos 9d. to 8s. 3d., while Cottons repeated 40s. 9d. Lever Bros. 7 p.c. Pref. fell 3d. to 21s. 4½d., and the 8 p.c. repeated 21s. 1½d. British American Tobacco fell 1s. 1¼d. to 104s. 6d., and Imperials 1s. 3d. to 60s. 9d. 6s. 6d.

In Miscellaneous Securities, *Irish Times* Pref realised 14s. 6d., 14s. 3d., for odd lots. Dublin South City Markets repeated 9s.

Shells slumped to 75s. 6d., and Mexican Eagle Oil to 20s. 1¼d.

Tan Sang Rubber repeated 2s., and Chartered Shares quoted 13s.

BUSINESS DONE AT ALL SESSIONS.

Transactions for cash marked "c."

Consols	(56½) 55⅝	(56¼) 61¼
War Ln.(100⅛)	100⅛	
Funding Loan.(87⅞)	87½	
Conversion Bonds.(91⅛)	91½	
Exch. Bds. '25	101⅛	
Treas. Land.....	(97⅞)	98
India 3½	(66¼)	66¾
India 3½	(56¼)	56¾
Guar. 2½	(56¼)	57
Bk. of Ireland	(246½)	246½c
Hibernian	(6⅞)	6⅞
Nat. & Leins.	(18½)	19½
Munster	(6¼)	6¼
National	(19½)	20
Ulster	(68½)	68½
Belfast Bkg. Co.	(68½)	68½
Provincial	(37½)	37¾
Ex. Stock	(13½)	13¾
Dub. Pref.	(19½)	100b
Dub. Ord.	(42⅜)	42½ x.d.
Dub. A Deb....	(60)	60

"c" Odd lot. "x" Div. "b" Bid; "a" asked. (Last business done given in parentheses).

IRISH BANKS' RATE.

Discount	5 p.c. 5th July, 1923.
Deposit	2 p.c. 5th July, 1923.

STOCK EXCHANGE SETTLEMENTS.

Mining contango day	Dec. 21 Jan.
General contango day ...	Dec. 24 Jan. 8
Ticket day	Dec. 27 Jan. 9
Account day	Dec. 28 Jan. 10

BELFAST.

Belfast Exchange closed the week with a fair number of buying orders. War Loan still weak at 100½. Westminster Bank repeated 7½. Great Northern Railway Stock improved to 61¾. Brookfield Linen Co. lower at 12s. Coats Ord. repeated 62s. Ingles and Co. 9s. 3d., while Cottons repeated 40s. 9d. Lever Bros. 7 p.c. Pref. fell 3d. to 21s. 4½d., and the 8 p.c. repeated 21s. 1½d. British American Tobacco fell 1s. 1¼d. to 104s. 6d., and Imperials 1s. 3d. to 60s. 9d. 6s. 6d.

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FINANCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The *Financial Times* Johannesburg Correspondent states some further instalments of the Rand Mines Group dividends are to be paid by the Randfontein Estates Co. to pay 1/- bonus out of the proceeds of its negotiations with Sir Joseph Robinson. Current negotiations are now for 4/- on Crowns, 5/- on City Deep, 5/- on Modder B, and possibly 1/- on Durban Roodepoort. So far the Johannesburg public has not quoted the other day predicting, among other things, 5/- on Village Deep, was decoded wrongly. It should have been translated as 1/-.

From the point of view of the railways, the improvement in the exchange value of the Argentine dollar is an encouraging feature deserving of consideration. Possibly the exchange is being influenced favourably by the shipments of gold to New York to cover liabilities abroad, and partly by preparations for wheat shipments early in the New Year. Collectively, the interests of the railways is a little irregular, but should improve considerably, and there is every chance of working expenses being kept down, which is an important consideration.

Shareholders in the Austin Motor Company are protesting vigorously against the proposal of the Board to compensate certain of their members for losses incurred in connection with share transactions, which it is pleaded were carried through in the interests of the general body of proprietors. We have already dealt with similar case (says the *Economic Standard*), and it appears to us a dangerous according to establish a precedent, as it would be one for an unscrupulous board to engage in stock-exchange speculations, and if they were unsuccessful to come and ask the shareholders to meet the losses. We are not of course, suggesting that there is anything unscrupulous about the board of this motor company, but it does seem that tactics such as these are very undesirable, and the only way to improve the fact upon the directors is to penalise them for their actions. It may seem harsh, but it is applicable on the principle of law. The directors themselves express doubt as to the justness of their claim.

With regard to the published statement in the Economist, *Times* that the Great Northern Railway Board have taken over the management of the Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Railway, the Secretary to the Company, asked as to the accuracy of the statement, declared: "It is totally untrue, and we give the statement a very emphatic denial."

The transfer books of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company's 4 per cent. Debenture Stock and 7 per cent. Redeemable (1925) Debenture Stock will be closed from Thursday, 27th December, to Tuesday, 15th January, both days inclusive.

The transfer books of the British and Irish Steam Packet Company's Participating Preference Shares will be closed from 17th to 31st December, both days inclusive.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE are NOT ALLOWED to ADVERTISE for business purposes, or to issue Circulars or Business Communications to persons other than their own Clients.

Persons who advertise as Brokers or Share Dealers are NOT MEMBERS of the Stock Exchange, and in any way under the control of the Committee.

Members issuing Contract Notes are required to use such a form as will prevent the words "a Member of the Stock Exchange, London," shall immediately follow the signature.

A List of Members of the Stock Exchange who deal in Stock and Share Brokers may be seen at the Offices of the Committee or the Bank of England, or obtained on application to

EDWARD SATTERTHWAITE,
Secretary to the Committee of the Stock Exchange.
Committee Room, The Stock Exchange, London, E.C.2.

COMPANY NOTICES.

BRITISH AND IRISH STEAM PACKET COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Participating Preference Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st DECEMBER, 1923, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. W. BAYLEDGE, Secretary.

Office: Sir John Rogerson's quay, Dublin, December 8, 1923.

LONDON STOCKS UNCERTAIN.

IRREGULAR PRICE CHANGES.

The Stock Markets were very uncertain yesterday, and quotations moved irregularly. Support was forthcoming in some cases, but, as a rule, prices declined. A feature of the day was the buoyancy of Grand Trunk Pacific Debs. on the official statement. In the gilt-edged market British Funds opened with a degree of firmness, but owing to lack of encouragement slipped back again and closed generally lower. Irish Land Stock was an outstanding feature with a fall of a point to 57. The 4½ p.c. War Loan at 97 fell ½ to 97; the 5 p.c. lost ¼ at 100. Funding Loan fell ¼ to 87½; the Conversion Loan at 76 lost a point at 95. Peruvian Corporation Pref. fell ½ to 26.

HOME RAILWAYS continued to droop, and the changes, though not very numerous, were to lower prices. Great Western fell ½ to 110. London Midland and Scottish Ord. at 103¾ fell 1. London North-Eastern Pref.-Ord. fell ½ to 85 and the Def.-Ord. ½ to 32¾. Southern Pref.-Ord. at 85¾ fell ½; the Def.-Ord. ¼ to 39, and the "B" Stock ¼ to 11¾. Metropolitans were ¼ down at 75¾.

COLONIAL and FOREIGN RAILS were rather active, but the changes on the day were usually adverse, with the exception of Grand Trunk Pacific Debs., which rose 3 points to 53¾. "Canpac" closed without change. Argentines were dull. B.A.G.S. fell ½ to 81. Pacifics 1 to 72½; Westerns ½ to 72½, and Centrals 1 to 67. San Paulo Ord. lost 2¼ at 126. Antofagasta Ord. at 25½ dropped 1½. United of Havana fell ½ to 79½. Mexicans were down ¼ at 9, the 8 p.c. Pref. ¼ to 25, and the 6 p.c. Pref. 1 to 17. Leopoldina lost ¼ at 20½.

OIL SHARES HEAVY.

PRICES AGAIN LOWER.

Following the dulness of the preceding day, Oil Shares opened with a heavy appearance yesterday, and, with bear selling again in progress in certain of the leading shares, prices further dwindled. A slight rally occurredy towards the end, but prices were still generally lower on balance. Among the leaders Anglo-Persians were further depressed during the early hours by bear sales, but covering operations later in the day resulted in the shares finishing above the worst. Shells opened easier and further declined in the morning, but they were looking harder at the end. Royal Dutch further fell away on sales on Amsterdam account. Mexican Eagles made a slight recovery. Burmahs further weakened in sympathy with Anglo-Persians. Closing prices:—

M.U. Dec. 11.			
2/9	Azwi Petroleum	2/9	—
3/7	Anglo-American	3/7	—
1/7	Anglo-Continental	1/7	—
1/3	Anglo-Egyptian	1/3	—
22/6	Anglo-Persian 8 p.c.	20½	21⅛
22/3	Do. Ord., issued 5 p.c.	20½	21⅛
2/6	Do. Ord., issued 3½ p.c.	2⅜	2⅝
2/6	Do. 6 p.c. Deb.	90	—
1/6	Apex Trinidad	1/6	—
1/0	Brit. Borneo Pet. (10/-)	7/6	—
6/9	British Burmah (£/-)	6/9	—
4/3	British Controlled	4/3	—
6/3	Do. Pref.	6/3	—
1/6	Burmah	1/6	—
240	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	234	240
1/9	Caltex	1/9	—
1/3	Dutch Borneo	1/3	—
1/6	Eagle Transport	1/6	—
19⅛	Do. 7 p.c. Notes	19⅛	—
102	Do. Pref.	102	103
4/4½	General Pet. Trinidad A	4/4½	—
4/9	Indo Burmah	4/9	—
1/3	Kern River (10/-)	1/3	—
6/6	Mexican Eagle	19/6⅜	20⅛
20/7½	Do. Pref.	19/6⅜	20⅛
19/7½	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	19/6⅜	20⅛
1/7½	Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	1/6⅜	1/7½
1/3	Mexican Panuco	1/3	—
1/3	Mexican Petroleum (10/-)	1/3	—
1/3	Oilfields Egypt	1/3	—
2/6	Peru Syndicate	2/6	3/0
1/3	Premier Consolidated	1/3	—
2/3	Premier Oil	2/3	2/6
1/3	Rumanian Consolidated	1/3	—
1/3	Shell Transport	1/3	—
1/3	Do. Pref.	1/3	—
1/3	Scottish American	1/3	—
1/3	Shell Transport	1/3	—
1/3	Do. Pref.	1/3	—
23/7½	Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	23/7½	23/1½
5/9	Spies (10/-)	5/9	5/9
7/3	Steaua Romana	7/3	—
5/0	Tankers Pref.	4/9	5/0
1/3	Trinidad Leases	1/3	—
1/3	Trinidad Lease	1/3	—
6/10½	United Brit. Trinidad	6/7	6/9
1/3	Do. Pref.	1/3	—
1/3	Urga Oil	1/3	—
1⅜	V.O.C. Holdings	1⅜	1⅝
1/3	Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	1/3	1/6

RUBBER SHARES FLAT.

The Rubber share market continued its downward course yesterday, and many falls were marked. Gains were few and usually of little importance. Golden Hope, however, rose 1s. to 21s. 6d. United Sua Betong lost 4s. 0½d. at 60s.; Telegoredjo at 35s. lost another 2s. 6d.; Lanadron also fell 2s. 6d. to 20s. Sialang at 29s. 6d. fell 1s. 9d. Highlands at 3s. 3d. and Java Amalgamated at 25s. 6d. both lost 1s. 3d., while Tall Ayer fell 1s. to 20s 10½d. The price of rubber was weak and unchanged at 14d. per lb. Closing prices:—

M.U. Dec. 11.			
2/0	Anglo-Dutch	2/0	—
2/3	Anglo-Java	2/4½	—
21/9	Batu Tiga Malay	21/9	—
2/-	Bertam Cons.	4/1½	—
20/10½	Bertam Rubber	20/10½	—
1/7½	Bukit Sembawang	1/7	—
2/-	Damansara	1⅝	—
19/-	Dunlop Plantations	19/-	—
2/-	Highlands	2/-	—
2/6	Kamunting	2/6	—
1/3	Kepong	1/3	—
1/6	Kuala Lumpur	1/6	—
25/-	Lalas	25/-	—
20/-	Linggi	20/-	—
2/7½	London-Asiatic	2/9	—
1/9	Malacca	1/9	—
2/6	Malayalam	2/7½	—
2/9	Merlimau	2/7½	—
1/3	Mount Austin	1/3	—
2/-	Port Dickson	2/-	—
2/6	Rubber Trust	2/6	—
1/-	Sandyan	1/-	—
1/3	Sialang	1/3	—
29/6	Sungei Way	29/6	—
2/-	Tall Ayer	2/-	—
1/3	Tanjong	1/3	—
1/3	Tin Gerdang	1/3	—
2/6	United Sua Betong	2/6	—
1/10	Vallambrosa	1/10	—

Asia Sum.	10/3	N. Rimmock	18/7½
Bah Lias	7/9	F.F.E.(6/7½)	10/6
Batu Tiga	21/9	Fairlie	11/10½
Bertam Cons.	4/1½	Highlands	3/-
Bukit Sembawang	1/7	Rim Malacca	3/6
Bukit Rajah	21/6	Sel. Rubbers	2/7½
Castlefield	4/6	Sialang	29/6
Chersonese	2 10/6	Sungei Kruit	2/6
Clerly	4/3	Sungei Way	29/6
Eastern Trust	1/6	Sungei Lada	1/9
Elmbank	2/3½	Tanjong Rambutan	1/3
Glenbervie	2/3	Tanjong Sepang	2/6
Golden Hope	21/6	Tanjong Cocks	18/3
Java Amal.	25/6	Tanjong Malim	2/6
Kapar Para	2/9	Tanjong Rubber	2/6
Kamunting	2/6	Telegoredjo	35/-
Kepitangan	7/7½	Tekam	10/10½
Kumbok	2/7½	Telegoredjo	35/-
Kuala Kalumpang	2/6	Tennyson	2/6
Ledbury	2/3	Un. Tennings	2/7½
Mandi'ar N Rub	2/6	Yan Seng	1/-
Mentakan	1/3		

"Ex Div. † Ex Rights. ‡ Corn div.

INSURANCE SHARES.

BUSINESS DONE IN LIVERPOOL.—Alliance Assurance, 270/9, 2/6; Atlas Assurance, 17s., 5/6; Caledonian Insurance, 14s.; Commercial Union, 18½; Employers' Liability, 85/-; North British, 16s., 1/-; Northern Assurance, 15s., 7s; Phœnix Assurance, 11/-, 6d; Pelican, 11s.; do. Norwich, 11s.; Royal Exchange Assurance, 472s., 2; Scottish Union, 9½, 1; Sea Insurance, 8s.; State Assurance, 10s.

BUSINESS DONE IN LONDON.—Alliance, 13½; do. New, 14s., 14s; Commercial Union, 18s.; Employers' Liability, 85/-, 5/-; General Accident, 6s., 4s; Guardian, £7 4/6, 7s., 1/-; Motor Union, 9s., 6d.; North British, 16s., £15 15/-, 16/-; Northern, 15/-, 7/6; Scottish, 10s., 11s; do. Policies, 11s.; United British, 5s., 7/6.

TEA SHARES.

Business small and prices lower:— Anglo-Ceylon Estates, 50/—6d.; Assam, £125—; Cey. T. and L. Ord., £35—; Doom Dooms, £35—; East Anglian Tea, £5—; Eastern, 50/—1/-; Imperial Ord., 39/6—6d.; Jokai, £32½—10/-; Lebong, 56/—1/-.

Business done—Dalma, 48/6; Consolidated, 54d. 5d. 5, 4; Dimbula Valley, 45/-; Doom Dooms, 55/-; Empire of India, 2-4, 55/-; General Ceylon, 33/9; Imperial Tea, 39/6; Jokai, 32s. 6d., 33s.; L.T.A. and B., do. Cons. Pref., 2-6, 10/-; Lebong, 56/-, 6/-, 2-6, and 3; Maksam (Assam), 28/6; Limau, 125; Eastern Produce, 67/6, 35s., 65/-; Oriental Province Ceylon, 12/-; Moabund, 49/-, 50/-; Pandan, 17/3, 95.; Poonmudi, 5/-.

TRAFFICS.

Delhi Umballa Kalka Railway.—Week to December 8, Rs.94,000, increase Rs.6,781; Buenos Ayres Central Railways.—Traffic Week to December 8, £14,667; decrease £579; Buenos Ayres Central Railways.—Traffic Week to December 8, £18,193; increase £2,278. Great Indian Peninsula.—Week to December 8, Rs.8,870,700; increase Rs.97,900. Bengal Central Railway.—Week to December 8, increase 61,700. Egyptian Delta Light Railways.—Period to November 30 (15 days), increase £3,061. Mexican Railway.—Week to December 7, decrease 32,300 dollars. Argentine Transandine Railway.—Week to December 8, decrease £1,597.

LONDON MINING MARKET DULL.

KAFFIRS GENERALLY LOWER.

Dulness ruled in the Stock Exchange yesterday, a condition of affairs easily understandable in view of the political situation and the approach of the week-end. Mining Shares suffered with everything else, and even Kaffirs failed to derive any benefit from the announcement of numerous very satisfactory dividends. Central Mining were heavy, despite the good dividends declared by members of the group, and Rand Mines, City Deep, Crown Mines, Union Corporation, and a host of others sought lower levels, though as a rule the shrinkages were not important. Robinson Deep "B" recovered from early weakness and finished higher, but less than a dozen other improvements were recorded.

Rhodesians were equally dull. Chartered continued to fall away. Rezende slumped, and Selukwe, Cam and Motor, and several of the lower-priced Descriptions weakened, while not a single advance could be recorded. Diamonds were left pretty much to themselves, and neither Paris nor the Cape took any interest in them, or, indeed, in any of the South Africans. West Africans were neglected, but managed to escape the marking down process. One or two Australians receded the turn, but Associated were inclined to harden on the favourable statements made at the meeting. Among Coppers, Rio Tinto were rather followed, but Kleinbergs San Francisco were again lower. Closing prices:—

SOUTH AFRICAN.

M.U. Dec. 10.			
1/6	Anglo-American Corp.	1/6	1/9
1/6	Anglo-French	1/6	1/9
2/-	Bantjes Mining (£2)	2/-	2/3
1/3	Bantjes Consols	1/3	1/6
1/3	Dir. Deep	1/3	1/6
1/3	Con. Goldfields	18/3	18/9
1/3	Crown Mines	1/3	1/6
1/3	Crown Reef (10/-)	1/3	1/6
1/3	Durban Roodepoort	1/3	1/6
1/3	Durban Roodepoort Deep	1/3	1/6
1/3	East Rand Prop. (10/-)	1/3	1/6
1/3	Ferreira Deep	1/3	1/6
1/3	Geduld	1/3	1/6
1/3	Geldenhuis Deep	1/3	1/6
1/3	Geo. Vinting	12/6	13/0
1/3	Glencairn	1/3	1/6
1/3	Gold Fields	1/3	1/6
1/3	Jagersfontein	1/3	1/6
1/3	Kleinfontein	1/3	1/6
1/3	Knight's	1/3	1/6
1/3	Langlaagte Estate	1/3	1/6
1/3	Lydenburg Estate	1/3	1/6
1/3	Main Reef	1/3	1/6
1/3	Meyer & Charlton	1/3	1/6
1/3	Modder B	1/3	1/6
1/3	Modderfontein (10/-)	1/3	1/6
1/3	Modderfontein Deep	1/3	1/6
1/3	Nourse Mines	1/3	1/6
1/3	Nourse Deep	1/3	1/6
1/3	Randfontein Estates	1/3	1/6
1/3	Rand Mines	1/3	1/6
1/3	Rand Selection	1/3	1/6
1/3	Rietfontein	1/3	1/6
1/3	Robinson Deep	1/3	1/6
1/3	Robinson Deep "B"	1/3	1/6
1/3	Rose Deep	1/3	1/6
1/3	Simmer & Jack	1/3	1/6
1/3	Simmer Deep	1/3	1/6
1/3	Spaarwater	1/3	1/6
1/3	Springs	1/3	1/6
1/3	Stephen Bros.	1/3	1/6
1/3	Van Ryn	1/3	1/6
1/3	Van Ryn Deep	1/3	1/6
1/3	Village Deep	1/3	1/6
1/3	Village Main Reef	1/3	1/6
1/3	Wemmer	1/3	1/6
1/3	Wemmer Deep	1/3	1/6
1/3	West Springs	1/3	1/6
1/3	Witwatersrand	1/3	1/6
1/3	Witwatersrand Deep	1/3	1/6

RUSSIAN.

1/3	Lena Gold	1/3	1/6
7/6	Nobel Industries	7/6	7/9
2/6	Russian Mining	2/6	2/9
1/3	Siberian Prosp.	1/3	1/6
1/3	Spassky	1/3	1/6

BUSINESS DONE.

Anglo-American Corp.—24/0d. 5/-. Brakpan—23/6. 1/0d. 24/-. Bantjes—1/3. 1/6. Crown Mines—1/3. 1/6. Durban Roodepoort—1/3. 1/6. Ferreira—1/3. 1/6. Geldenhuis Deep—1/3. 1/6. Geo. Vinting—12/6. 13/0. Jagersfontein—1/3. 1/6. Kleinfontein—1/3. 1/6. Knight's—1/3. 1/6. Langlaagte Estate—1/3. 1/6. Lydenburg Estate—1/3. 1/6. Main Reef—1/3. 1/6. Meyer & Charlton—1/3. 1/6. Modder B—1/3. 1/6. Modderfontein—1/3. 1/6. Modderfontein Deep—1/3. 1/6. Nourse Mines—1/3. 1/6. Nourse Deep—1/3. 1/6. Rand Mines—1/3. 1/6. Rietfontein—1/3. 1/6. Robinson Deep—1/3. 1/6. Robinson Deep "B"—1/3. 1/6. Rose Deep—1/3. 1/6. Simmer & Jack—1/3. 1/6. Simmer Deep—1/3. 1/6. Spaarwater—1/3. 1/6. Springs—1/3. 1/6. Stephen Bros.—1/3. 1/6. Van Ryn—1/3. 1/6. Van Ryn Deep—1/3. 1/6. Village Deep—1/3. 1/6. Village Main Reef—1/3. 1/6. Wemmer—1/3. 1/6. Wemmer Deep—1/3. 1/6. West Springs—1/3. 1/6. Witwatersrand—1/3. 1/6. Witwatersrand Deep—1/3. 1/6.

FOREIGN BONDS.

100	Argentine, 1886	100	—
—	Do. 4 p.c. Resolutions	74	—
—	Do. 4 p.c.	74	—
—	Brazil 4 p.c. 1889	74	—
—	Do. Funding, 1908	74	—
—	Do. 5 p.c. 1895	74	—
—	Chinese 5 p.c. 1898	74	—
—	Do. 4 p.c. 1895	74	—
—	Do. 5 p.c. 1896	74	—
—	Czecho-Slovakia Bonds	74	—
—	Egyptian Unified	74	—
—	French Loan	74	—
—	Do. 4 p.c.	74	—
—	German 3 p.c.	74	—
—	Italian Rentes	74	—
—	Japanese 4½ p.c. 1st	74	—
—	Do. 4½ p.c. 2nd	74	—
—	Do. New 5 p.c. 1907	74	—
—	Mexican 6 p.c.	74	—
—	Do. 4 p.c. 1904	74	—
—	Peruvian Corporation	74	—
—	Do. Pref.	74	—
—	Do. Deb.	74	—
—	Portuguese 3 p.c.	74	—
—	Do. 4 p.c. 1902	74	—
—	Spanish 4 p.c.	74	—
—	Uruguay 3½ p.c.	74	—

BANKS.

—	Agricultural of Egypt ..	7	7⅞
—	Anglo-South American ..	7	7⅛
—	Bank of Athens	7	7⅛
—	Bank New South Wales ..	7	7⅛
—	Bank of New Zealand ..	7	7⅛
—	British Bank	7	7⅛
—	British of Foreign Trade ..	7	7⅛
—	British Overseas	7	7⅛
—	Chartered	7	7⅛
—	Chartered of India	7	7⅛
—	Hong Kong	7	7⅛
—	Midland	7	7⅛
—	National Provincial	7	7⅛
—	National Prov. Plant.	7	7⅛
—	Ottoman	7	7⅛
—	Turkish Limited	7	7⅛
—	Union of Australia	7	7⅛
—	Westminster Bank	7	7⅛

TELEGRAPHS.

—	Anglo-American Def.	7	7⅛
—	Marconi Wireless Ord.	7	7⅛
—	Do. Def.	7	7⅛
—	Do. Deferred	7	7⅛
—	Do. Marine	7	7⅛
—	Do. Pref.	7	7⅛
—	Oriental Telephone	7	7⅛
—	Radio Corporation	7	7⅛

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	Aboukir Land	7	7⅛
—	Aerated Bread	7	7⅛
—	African and East Trade	7	7⅛
—	Allsopp	7	7⅛
—	Allsopp 4½ Shares	7	7⅛
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	7	7⅛
—	Amalgamated Cotton	7	7⅛
—	Anglo-Argentine 1st Pref. ..	7	7⅛
—	Anglo-Argentine Def.	7	7⅛
—	Argentine Northern Land ..	7	7⅛
—	Do. Southern Land	7	7⅛
—	Armstrong, Whitworth	7	7⅛
—	Associated Cement	7	7⅛
—	Do. Pref.	7	7⅛
—	Assd. Newspapers Def.	7	7⅛
—	Bartholomay Pref.	7	7⅛
—	Bass, Ratcliff & Gr. Pref. ..	7	7⅛
—	Do. Ord.	7	7⅛
—	Beechers	7	7⅛
—	Bovril Pref.	7	7⅛
—	Bovril Def.	7	7⅛
—	Brazilian Traction Ord.	7	7⅛
—	Do. Preferred	7	7⅛
—	B.S.A.	7	7⅛
—	British Celanese	7	7⅛
—	British Oil and Cake	7	7⅛
—	B.N.B. Land	7	7⅛
—	Do. Def. Electric. Rail. ..	7	7⅛
—	Do. Pref.	7	7⅛
—	Burmah Rubber	7	7⅛
—	Cadbury Pref.	7	7⅛
—	Cadbury Def.	7	7⅛
—	Calcutta Electric Supply ..	7	7⅛

ESTABLISHED 1815. 'PHONES 48 AND 49.

BATTERSBY & CO.'S SALES.

THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 20TH, 1923,
AT OUR SALEROOMS, No. 39 WESTMORELAND ST., AT 1.30 O'C.

B. & Co. 166 N.C.R. (3 ARDILAUN TERRACE). DEC. 20TH.
CONVENIENT. COMPACT. CLEAR POSSESSION.
Contains 2 sittingrooms (folding doors), 4 bedrooms, servant's room, bath (h. and c.), w.c.; kitchen (e.r.), scullery (h. and c.), copper cylinder, pantry; outside w.c.; good garden, side and rear entrance; gas. All in good order. Rent £24. Lease 999 years. Immediate possession to purchaser. Messrs. CROWLEY and BOLGER, solicitors, 4 and 5 Lower O'Connell street.

B. & Co. 99 SOUTH CIRCULAR ROAD, KILMAINHAM. DEC. 20TH.
WELL BUILT. MODERN. CLEAR POSSESSION.
Conveniently situated modern residence, with bay window to each floor. Contains hall, 2 sittingrooms (folding doors), marble mantelpieces, tiled grates; 4 bedrooms, bath (h. and c.), and w.c.; linen press; gas fittings throughout; electric light; copper cylinder, tiled kitchen (e.r.); front and rear garden, coal-house, w.c. outside; electric light through-out. Rent £5 10s. Lease 900 years. Clear possession. Messrs. NOYK and O'REILLY, Solicitors, 12 College Green.

B. & Co. ST. MICHAEL'S, 33 EGLINTON ROAD, DONNYBROOK. DEC. 20TH.
CLEAR POSSESSION.
Contains fine hall, 2 drawingrooms, folding doors, modern grates, tiled hearths, modern mantels, excellent sittingroom, morningroom, specially laid floor, 4 bedrooms, bath (h. and c.), scullery, servant's room, w.c., gas & cloakroom, with w.c. and lavatory basin; nice garden, etc. Clear possession to purchaser. Will be Sold subject to £11 per annum. Lease 300 years from 1807. Messrs. STEPHEN GORDON and SON, Solicitors, 15 Molesworth street.

B. & Co. 2 BAYSWATER TERRACE, SANDYCOVE. DEC. 20TH.
A substantially built Residence, on trem line, containing 3 sitting and 5 bedrooms, kitchen, servant's room, hall (h. and c.), kitchen, pantry, scullery, w.c., etc.; garden. Held for subject to £25 per annum. Clear possession to purchaser. Key at No. 26 Sandycove road. Messrs. H. and W. STANLEY, Solicitors, 59 Dawson street.

B. & Co. ST. PANCRAS, HAROLD'S CROSS. DEC. 20TH.
WELL BUILT, DETACHED, 4 ACRES, POSSESSION.
A well-built Detached Residence, standing on 4 acres; handsome gate entrance and gate lodge. House contains porch, large entrance hall, fine drawingroom, diningroom, breakfast room, 4 bedrooms, bath (h. and c.), 2 servants' rooms, kitchen, pantry; dairy; good couch-house, stabling, and out-offices; fruit and vegetable garden, greenhouse, vinery, paddock, and lawn. Held for ever, subject to £20 12s. Clear possession to purchaser. Seen daily, 11 to 1 o'clock. Messrs. LEFT and FETHERSTONHAUGH, Solicitors, 23 Ely place.

B. & Co. LR. EYRE ST., NEWBRIDGE, CO. KILDARE. DEC. 20TH.
SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT HOUSE, DOUBLE-FRONTED SHOP.
Revolving shutters; side entrance; one Shop carrying on Outfitting, Drapery, Boots, etc.; 8 apartments; stable, store, etc. Clear possession. Ground rent, £3 5s. Od. Lease 54 years. Seen daily, mostly 11am. to 1pm. Messrs. MAXWELL, WELDON, and CO., Solicitors, 40 North Great George's street.

B. & Co. IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF DEC. 20TH.
SAMUEL ALBERT QUAN SMITH, DECEASED.—SMITH v. GRANT.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION IN FIVE LOTS, pursuant to the Order of the Master of the Rolls, of 29 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN, on THURSDAY, 20th DECEMBER, 1923, at 3.30 o'clock. Purchasers will not be required to pay Commission.

BULLOCK CASTLE, ULVERTON ROAD, DALKEY. POSSESSION.
Consisting of Dwellinghouse, old Castle, Out-offices, Lawn, Pleasure Grounds, 2 Vegetable Gardens, in all 1 acre 1 rood 4 perches, Irish, vacant possession. AUCTION (unless previously disposed of) on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 6 to 250 per annum. Will be Sold subject to the entire rent of £50, but purchaser of this lot will receive the bond for £200 of the fourth Dublin Corporation Loan, 4½ per cent., maturing in 1943. GARDINER STREET.

1 CASTLE TERRACE, ULVERTON ROAD, DALKEY.
Let at £50 per annum, landlord paying taxes. Will be Sold subject to £10 per annum.

2 CASTLE TERRACE, DALKEY, WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
Will be held subject to £7 per annum. Lease 200 years from 1902. F.L.V., £14.

No. 3 CASTLE TERRACE, DALKEY.
Let at £40 per annum, landlord paying taxes. Will be Sold subject to £10 per annum. Lease 200 years.
ENCLOSED YARD, GARDEN AND BUILDING, MARBOUR ROAD, DALKEY.
With vacant possession. Held for 200 years from 1903. Will be Sold subject to £1 per annum.
W. G. ARMSTRONG, Solicitor, 67 Dame Street.

B. & Co. ABSOLUTELY SECURED GROUND RENTS, DEC. 20TH.
IN 5 LOTS.
LOT 1.—£36 6s. 6d. PER ANNUM (adjusted account of Messrs. Giddings' Premises, 155 RATHGAR ROAD). Held for 999 years, subject to £50 per annum, amply indemnified, and leased to Messrs. Giddings for 800 years at £55 6s. 6d. Lessees have valuable interest in their lease.
LOT 2.—£15 15s. Od. PER ANNUM, not adjusted, out of 21 HOUSES, GARDINER STREET. Held for 999 years from 1789, subject to £18 per annum, amply indemnified. Leased for 800 years at £14 15s. 4d. per annum.
LOT 3.—£9 6s. 6d. PER ANNUM profit rent, out of extensive premises known as PARKVIEW AND IVANHOE, adjoining No. 1 Terenure terrace, Terenure. Frontage 166 feet, depth 220 feet. Held for 900 years from 1902, subject to £2 10s. Od., and sub-leased for 800 years at £35 5s. 6d., leaving an immediate security profit of £23 6s. 6d. per annum.
LOT 4.—£20 8s. 6d. (Irish), equivalent to £18 16s. 9d., not adjusted, out of No. 1 Belvedere place. Held with other property for 999 years from 1791, subject to £54 18. 10d., but amply indemnified. Leased for 900 years at £39 8s. 6d. per annum, Irish currency.
LOT 5.—£3 6s. 6d. (Irish), equivalent to £7 12s. 3d., out of No. 5 Fitzgibbon street, held similarly to Lot 4, and leased for 900 years.
Further particulars and conditions of Sale from Messrs. EBAUCHAMP and ORR, Solicitors, 5 Foster place.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10TH.
B. & Co. CARPENTERSTOWN, CASTLEKNOCK, JAN. 10.
WITH 20 ACRES. HELD FOR EVER FREE OF RENT.
FULL PARTICULARS LATER.
Messrs. W. J. SHANNON and CO., 19 Upper Ormond quay.

NEW YEAR'S SALES.
OUR FIRST SALE FOR THE NEW YEAR
WILL TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 10TH,
AND WE ARE NOW BOOKING PROPERTIES FOR THIS AND SUBSEQUENT DATES.

BATTERSBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
39 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

VERY REV. ROBERT J. CANON BATON, P.P., DECEASED.
THE PRESBYTERY, ST. PATRICK'S, MONKSTOWN.
VALUABLE MODERN FURNITURE, CARPETS, PLATED WARE, FITTINGS, CHINA, GLASS, SMALL LIBRARY OF BOOKS, &c.,
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON THE ABOVE PREMISES,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, 18TH DECEMBER, & FOLLOWING DAY, AT 12.30.
Comprising—6 Le Mahogany—Mahogany Screw Dining Tables (11ft. by 4ft. and 8ft. by 5ft.); Overmantels, Sideboards, Chairs, Bookcases, Writing Tables, Mahogany Framed Mirrors, Occasional Tables, Pedestal Writing Table, Fenders and Fire Irons, Linoleum, Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Blankets, Quilts, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters